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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M. 1896.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
† SUTLEJ	4928	A. Symons	9th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5762	M. DeHorne	16th FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4936	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	29th „
† SUTLEJ	4928	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4190	E. Crewe	12th „
† GANGES	4936	T. F. Creery	19th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th „
† SUTLEJ	4928	A. Symons	3rd July,
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nance	17th „
† GANGES	4936	T. F. Creery	17th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7553	W. B. Andrews	24th „
† SUTLEJ	4928	A. Symons	31st „

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Palermo" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
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Bombay, 28th April, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON		3,378	650	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Pellner	4,253	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,233	350	21st May 1896.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.	
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May	1896.
SYDNEY	4222	C. Aubert	13th June	„
CALEDONIEN	4222	C. L. Blanc	11th July	„
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August	„

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST SIMONS	Delacroix	4,707	4th June.

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S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 15th May.
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S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 15th May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
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S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 16th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
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S.S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 12th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
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S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd May.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 8th May, 1896.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-Year ending 31st December, 1895, of Rs. 35 per whole Share and Rs. 8¾ per Quarter Share (free of Income Tax), is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after SATURDAY, the 9th May, 1896, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

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TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of BHANJI BAPOOBHAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

JAMNADAS GHGABHAI, the Executor named in the said Will and Codicil.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. LANE, The 1st day of May, 1896. Messrs. MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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By Order,

WILLIAM CARTER, General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 1st May, 1896.

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SUBJECT to the approval of the Government of India the Rutlam-Nagda Section (26 miles) of the Rutlam-Ujjain Broad-gauge extension of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway will be OPENED for COACHING and GOODS TRAFFIC, on and from MONDAY, the 11th May, 1896.

2. The Timings of Trains between Rutlam and Nagda will on and from the same date be as follows:—

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Nagda .....Arr.	11 52	Rutlam .....Arr.	17 12

3. The Rules, Rates and Fares, and Classification of Goods, on the Rutlam-Nagda Section, will be the same as at present in force on the Godhra Rutlam Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN, Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st May, 1896.

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T. HINE & Co.	Cognac.
GONZALEZ BYASS & Co.	Xerez De La Frontera.
SIMON KINGSCOTE & Co.	London.
THORNE & SONS, Ld	Greenock & London.
GEORGE SIMON & WHELON.	London.
BARKHAUSEN & Co.	Bordeaux.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE.	Avize.
TOOTH'S EXPORT LAGER BEER BREWERY	Tottenham.
BLACK & GAYFORD.	London.
BARNETT & ELICHAGARAY	Cognac.
HOLTHUSEN & Co.	Bordeaux.
JULES GRIMMOND	Cognac.
ARMANDE EREERES.	Epernay.
GODESBERGER MINERAL WATER Co.	Germany.
KROPRINZ BEER BREWERY	Germany.
JOHN BARNETT & SON	London,
CHARLES BOILEAU & FILS.	Epernay.
PEASE, SON & Co.	Leith and Darlington.
DAVID SMITH & Co.	Glasgow.
S. PERRIER & Co.	Bordeaux.

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been so much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early errors, excesses, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

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At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of astonishing wealth of the city and of the province. The compiler say that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a ready book of reference. A map of India and a section of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

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HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES, BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS

PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & CO,, LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION. ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSE.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS No. 6.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic, dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*bctow par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, blood-less anæmic persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

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These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine.) A combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. These pills are Powerful Restorers of Health, Vigour, and Nerve Power in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by alcoholism, dissipation, and excesses of all kinds. In Melancholia, Failure of Energy, and Business Capacity, and other feeble condition indicating premature old age they are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and invaluable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

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These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs, producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenogogue in o stimate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus.

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These are made with the *True* Damiana Plant, the efficacy of which in premature failure of power are well known' It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy or Loss of Power.

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s., each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

Full Direction accompany each Bottle.

N. B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. See that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRIES.

Appointed Agents—From whom the Genuine Pills can be obtained: Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co. Bombay TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla, PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi, Mr. R. SHEPHERD.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, GRAVEL, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

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ESTABLISHED 1865.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110 0 0
Reserves and Rest	„	10,79,540 12 8
Deposits	„	97,13,994 10 5
Bankers Balances	„	11,719 2 8
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,17,549 0 5
Sundries	„	1 13,006 2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,989 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,86,145 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,19 08,402 9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,93,130 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	5,79,901 1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½, and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6, and 3 months, respectively.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Years Divid.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.
of Bombay					
	20,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,413½
of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,22[illegible]
of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
mmercial &	{ 10,000	100	{ 75	16 p.c.	166xd
Mfgs ...	{ 15,000				
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
ster Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
ong and Shanghai Bkg Cor.					
	80,000	$125	al	21-5p.	$144to145
	40,000	£25	£12	5 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
...ufacturing Co.	1,600	1,000	all	25		660xd
...ia-Indian ...	1,345	100		100	Nil	50
...ufacturing M. Co., Ltd.	600	1,000	1,000	..		1,000
...ury S & W Mill ...						
...ufacturing Co.	871	00	all	9 per ct.		28
...bay Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		870xd
...bay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25		600
...sional Manfg. Co., Ltd ...	800	1,000	1,000			795
...ttanda Mills ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		635
...tural India Mills Co., Ltd ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,675
...ina Mills Co ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.87		900
...ty of Bombay Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		1,080
...ombay Mills ...	4,000	100	100	..		110
...Sombay Land & Mills ...	800	800	500	25		740
...ohalla Mills ...	4,000	750	..	dvd Rs12		660
...ooria Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.8		670
...urti n bhoy Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,000
...David Mill ...	1,600	500	500	dvd Rs.35		620
...Johnston Mills ...	1,000	100	1,000	..		100
...mpress Mills ...	2,100	500	500	dvd	25	625
...Framjee Vaid ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		560
...Hindustan ...	2,000	1,000	1,000		30	760
...Hing Wagbhai Mills ...	700	500	500		40	880
...Howard and Bullough ...	1,800	500	500		25	730
...Hydershad ...	2,000	1,000	1,000		40	1,530
...Imperial Co. ...	1,200	600	600	dvd Rs.18		525
...Indian Manfg. Co. ...	900	1,000	1,000		50	1,310
...Indo-China Steam Navigating Co., Ltd ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		635
...James Greaves ...	1,100	500	500		25	740
...Jaffar Alli ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20		725
...Jamshedmadr Manufacturing Co. ...	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10		245
...Jeevraj Balloo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,140xd
...Jubilee Mills Co., Ltd ...	800	1,000	1,000			420
...Kamani and Co. ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30		860
...Kesowji Naik Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250		Nil	200
...Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd ...	3,312	250	250	dvd Rs 12½		307½
...Kohinoor Mills, Ltd ...	2,500	250	250	dvd Rs 12½		290
...Kohinur of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000			1,075
...Madhavji Mills ...	475	500	500	dvd Rs20		710
...Mahalaxmi Cotton and Manufacturing Co. ...	3,000	00	500	dvd Rs30		700xd
...Mahomed Allibhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Co. ...	900	1,000	1,000		50	450
...Maneklal Mills Ltd ...	00	1,000	1,000		50	500
...Manockjee Jeejeebhoy Chunkher Mill ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs40		610xd
...Manockjee Lukhmidas Mill Co., Ltd ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs40		670
...Victoria Mills ...	250	1,000	1,000		Nil	475
...Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000		30	835
...Wadia Mills ...	1,200	1,000	1,000			

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly	
...Allbless Printing Co ...	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
...Albert (Kurrachee) ...	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
...Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125
...Allbright ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 p	180
...Bhownagger Co ...	500	250	250	dvd Rs 25	275
...Bombay Co, Ltd ...	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
...Bombay Co-operative Press Co., Ltd ...	500	200	200	11	185
...Bombay Printing Press Co., Ltd ...	200	200	200	12	225
...Colaba ...	300	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs15	330
...East India ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
...English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
...Examiner ...	1,000	75	75	8,500	1,175
...Fryenee, Sakharam Hatvoy and Sabapathy ...	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	53
...Hirjee Bhimjee Bhagat ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	405
...Hirjee Bhimjee Bhagat Co., Ltd ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
...Hitechhu Manoranjan Press Co., Ltd ...	240	450	450	Rs40	520
...Indian Spectator ...	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
...Mahomedan Co-operative Press Co., Ltd ...	300	500	500	53	95
...Mahomedan Printing Co ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	96½
...Mofussil Co ...	1,125	400	400	Nil	375
...Munmar Mills ...	1,000	125	all	15	192½
...New Bengal ...	1,800	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
...New Dnyan Prakash ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 8	177½
...Prince of Wales ...	100	500	500	25	505
...Rajpackar (Bellary) ...	500	500	500	75	20
...Samachar ...	200	500	500	20	485
...Stad and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
...Standard ...	400	2,000	750	50	540
...Sorab Woolen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
...Surat City Press Co., Ltd ...	270	200	all	16	20½
...Volkart ...	..	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,220

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Yearly	
...k Asylum ...	1,750	100	100	15	390
...dowally ...				15	
...Back Bay Baths ...	500	50	50	12	46
...Badhan Pile ...	5,000	100	100	10	163
...Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,425
...Do. New Issue ...	500	375	625	75	1,385
...Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd ...	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	7
...Bombay Landard Building Co. ...	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
...Bombay Flour Mill ...	730	500	500	5	1,500
...Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000		500	5 pr. ct	520
...Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,500	200	200	1	220
...Delsi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd ...	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
...Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
...John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
...Kemp & Co ...	4,000	200	175	21	367
...Kurrachee Landing ...	600	500	500	30	90
...Maharanee Cotton Manufacturing Co ...	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
...Marcks & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
...Napier Hotel Co ...	1,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
...Napier Foundry ...	1,000	100	300	..	60
...Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
...Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100		103
...Port Canning Co ...	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
...Scundy & Co ...	1,000	100	100	9	50
...Thracher & Co ...	2,000	500	25	60	1,120
...Thacker & Co. ...	1,500	100	100	7	120
...Telephone Co. ...	9,300	25	100	dvd Rs1	28½ xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	4100	all	5 p. c.
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	4 18	...	o.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced	108-15
Three-and-a-half per cent 1893	103-1
Municipal 4 per cent. Debenture Loans	134
New French Loan 5 per cents. 1872	nom
City of Paris Loan	nom
Bone per cent. Port Trust Bond	108½

PRICES OF BULLION

Sovereigns	Rs. 17 2-6
Mexican Dollars	nom
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	nom
Bar Silver	94 1-8
Gold Leaf	27-6 nom
Bar Gold, English (standard)	27-6
Bar Australian	27-6 nom
Bar Bombay	27-5 nom
Bar Paris	27-4 nom

EXCHANGE

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		1s. 2 1-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 2 1-32d.
Do.	do.	2 Months sight	1s. 2 1-16d.
Do.	do.	do.	1s. 2 3-32d.
Do.	do.	do.	1s. 2 1-8d.
Do.	Credit	do.	1s. 2 1-8d.
Do.	do.	do.	1s. 2 3-32d.
Do.	Documents	do.	1s. 2 5-32d.
Do	do.	do.	1s. 2 5-32d.
	8	do.	149
	6	do.	149
	At sight		99 7-8
	30 days	do.	99 1-8
	60 days	do.	99 1-16
	At sight		99 13-16
	30 days	do.	99 9-16
	30 days	do.	1s 5½

ION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP
d, and Emollient.—This essentially com- is most agreeable and beneficial in use, here the skin is sensitive, or has be- ened by exposure on land or sea, and hence with its soothing and ifying tendency is particularly valuable A luxury for the Toilet, and sable for Children. Creamy lathers, med. - So by all Chemists Stores

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Parsee Mutual Life Assurance Association, Framji Hall, 4 p.m.

Aryan Social Mr. W. A. Chambers' lecture on "Conventionalism," 8-15 p.m.

Music at the Victoria Gardens, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

P. and O. s. s. Carthage, with English mails of the 34th ultimo, due to arrive, noon.

Meeting of Parsees re Shah of Persia, Wadia Fire-temple, 4-30 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Greatham and Palestrina left the dock on Thursday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Strathord, Nubia, Kt. Bachelor, and Kaisar-i-Hind entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Maggie Macnair left it on Thursday, and the steamers Bisagno and Mazagon yesterday.

Wesleyan Church.—The usual fortnightly Concert, announced for this (Saturday) evening, will not be held.

The Municipal Gardens.—Mr Jamshed Maneckshaw D. Doctor is appointed to act as Superintendent of Municipal Gardens during the absence of Mr. Mahaluxmiwala, on leave.

Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated at the dispensary during the month of April were 3,288; daily average 110; total of new admissions, 1,576; and the number of children vaccinated 217—Parsis 1,009; Hindus 413; and other castes 154.

Entertainment to Mr. S. Tomlinson.—The Indian Temperance Association give a farewell entertainment in honour of Mr. S. Tomlinson, M. Inst. C. E., Joint Honorary Secretary, in the Wilson College, Chowpatty, on Monday, at 8-30 p.m.

Sailing Without Light.—Kalia Nana and two other tindals of native crafts were, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with sailing in the harbour without the regulation side lights. The accused pleaded guilty, and were fined Rs. 10 each.

Red Cross Club.—The annual general meeting of the above club will be held in the Barretto School Cavel, to-morrow (Sunday), at 10 a.m. Business:—(1) Presentation of the annual report, together with the balance-sheet. (2) Revision of the Club Rules. (3) Consideration of any other proposals members may bring forward.

Music at the Victoria Gardens.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens, at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

March ..... Le Conquerant ..... J. O. Hume.
Overture ..... The Armourer ..... Lostzing.
Selection ..... A burlesque ..... J. A. Kappey.
Valse ..... Moss Rose ..... W. Y. Scholes.
Fantasia ..... Echoes of the Day ..... E. Newton.
Galop ..... The Polo ..... T. Martin.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Suffering and Suicide.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Narayan Laximon, aged thirty, a cartdriver, residing at Chinchpogli. The deceased had been ailing for some time past, and was tired of his life. On Thursday afternoon, he purchased four annas worth of opium, and swallowed it. The result was that, about midnight, he was found unconscious in his house, and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

The Begging Nuisance.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Constable Sorabji Hormusji charged a man with begging on the Esplanade Road, near the Bombay Club, on Thursday evening. Inspector Good, who happened to be in court, informed the magistrate that accused was a notorious character, and had often been sent to jail. Several complaints were received from people who were annoyed by him, and one time he attempted to rob a man. Mr. Good had reported this state of affairs to Superintendent Brewin, who stationed a policeman outside the cinh in plain clothes, and he succeeded in arresting him. The magistrate sentenced him to a week's hard labour in the Common Jail.

Breach of the Abkari Act.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. E. Critchell, Abkari Inspector, prosecuted one Sabaji Pandu, a toddy-drawer, on a charge of selling toddy, worth three annas, in an Abkari toddy peon, without a license from the Collector of Abkari. It appears that the accused had been selling toddy illicitly in an oart at Agar Bazaar, and this fact coming to the knowledge of Mr. Shaik Abdul Hamed, a sub-inspector in the Department, he spread a trap to catch the man. On Thursday evening, the Inspector handed twelve coins to one of his peons, and directed him to go to the oart and purchase toddy from the accused. The peon carried out the instructions, and the accused was arrested by the Inspector in the act of committing the offence. The accused was then searched, and the marked coins were found on his person. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 7. About five chatties of toddy found in the hut were ordered to be confiscated.

Fatal Accident on a Board a Steamer.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hospital, touching the death of Mahomed Yar Yub, a dock-labourer, aged sixty years. On Thursday, deceased was employed on board the steam-ship Langbank, and about noon was, with other labourers, taking in No. 5 hold bales of cotton, which were being lowered therein, when the sling containing four bales of cotton, while being lowered into the hold, struck against the the combing of the hold, with the result that one of the bales slipped from the sling and fell on the deceased, who was then standing at the bottom. He was picked up unconscious, and brought on to the deck, and thence conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he had sustained a fracture of two ribs on the right side and one on the left and a fracture of the left ankle. He was detained under treatment, but he never recovered his consciousness, and died, at 5 o'clock, yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Dastardly Act in a Commission Stable.—Mr. Liddell, of Messrs. Anderson's Stables, Bellasis Road, reported to the police, on the 4th instant, that two horses in his stables, valued at Rs. 800, and belonging to one Daud Aga Nasir, an Arab horse-dealer, had been hamstrung by having had the tendons of their hind legs cut and thereby rendered lame, the animals perfectly useless. From inquiries made by the police it appears that the Arab owner of the horses is of a very quarrelsome disposition, and that he has frequent quarrels with the other Arab dealers in the stables, as also with the syces employed on the premises, and there appears to be no doubt that the mischief has been caused by one or other of these parties. There are some fifteen or twenty Arabs and about forty syces in the stables. The first horse was cut about fifteen days ago, and the last on the night of the 3rd instant, when the owner at once removed the whole lot of his animals to Omer Jamal's stables. The owner of the horses, when interviewed by the police, expressed his surprise at being called upon to give information regarding the matter, and positively refused to sign any complaint or information.

Assault on a Pleader's Clerk.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Inspector Brewin charged two Hindus named Rama and Narayan, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to Mahadeorao Jugannath, a clerk in the service of Mr. Velinker, pleader. Mr. Salmon conducted the prosecution on behalf of complainant, on Thursday evening, the two accused went to complainant's house to see him, but not finding him at home, they left the place. While the two accused were going along the French Bridge they happened to meet complainant, and a few words passed between the parties. About 9 o'clock, the same night, they again went to complainant's house, and having called him outside, assaulted him. One of the accused held complainant by his hands, while the other dealt him a blow on his head with a sandal-wood stick, a wound about two inches and a-half long. Complainant raised an alarm, but before the police came upon the scene, accused bolted. Complainant was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wound was dressed. Accused were arrested by the police yesterday morning. In their defence, they stated that they had monetary dealings with complainant, and the charge brought against them was false. His Worship convicted both men, and sentenced them each to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Alleged Rash Driving.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, at 2 p.m., Mr. W. Webb delivered judgment in the case in which Makan Gosal, a ghorawalla in the service of Tayebali Ebrahimji, stood charged with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing the death of Ebrahim, a Mahomedan labourer, under circumstances already mentioned in these columns. Superintendent Grennan led evidence for the prosecution, while Mr. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that he had come to the conclusion that there was an absence of proof that the accused drove in a rash and negligent manner, and that he exercised the caution incumbent on him whilst driving the vehicle, the cause of the deceased's death, by knocking him down and running over him, whilst deceased a stranger to Bombay, was coming out from a gulley, which was about two yards from the vehicle, which was proceeding in a direction about right angles to the deceased. The evidence for the defence showed that accused had not ommitted to do what was necessary to have been done in order to prevent the collison of his vehicle with the deceased man, and under these circumstances he discharged the accused. His Worship further said that it appeared to be a great misfortune that pedestrians in the most crowded part of the city of Bombay should, one might say, almost habitually use the centre or that portion of the road where vehicular traffic was at the greatest, utterly ignoring the fact that footpaths were constructed especially for the use of pedestrians. It was really remarkable how few accidents occurred when it was considered how very inexpert the drivers of most vehicles were, and the way in which pedestrians constituted to accidents by their extremely apathetic and careless use of the streets in preference to making use, as they ought to, of side-walks, completely ignoring the duty devolving on them of self-protection. The magistrate considered it might possibly be of some use if warning notices were conspicuously placed on walls in some of the crowded thoroughfares. The accused was discharged.

Fraud by a Jobber.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Sayaji Sayana, on behalf of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, appeared to prosecute Govind Bhikseth, a jobber in the employ of the company for cheating by personation. Mr. Sealy appeared to prosecute on behalf of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., the accused being undefended. Mr. Sealy at the outset stated that he was instructed not to press for a severe sentence against accused, if convicted. He had done wrong at the instigation of others, who had not yet been arrested. One Trimbuck Bhasker was the time-keeper of the New Empress Mills, of which Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. are the agents, and his assistant time-keeper was one Vamon Dhondoo, and the accused was the jobber. There were three boys in the mill who had forfeited their wages for January in consequence of having left without leave. On the 7th of March, when the mill-hands were being paid off, the time-keeper and his assistant made out pay tickets for the three boys, and gave them to accused. All three then got three other boys to personate those who had forfeited their wages. Accused then took the three substitutes to the pay office, and by representing them to be the original boys, induced the complainant to pay the wages of the three mill-hands. Subsequently, when the muster-roll was examined, the fraud was discovered. Upon an investigation the time-keeper and the accused confessed having committed the fraud. The accused pointed out two of the boys whom he had substituted, the third having left the mill. They were then placed before Mr. Athaide, the Superintendent, to whom they begged for mercy. On the 25th March last an information was filed against the time-keeper, his assistant, and the accused, and warrants were granted for their arrest. The time-keeper and his assistant had absconded, and accused was arrested. After the evidence was recorded, the accused in his defence stated that he knew nothing of the matter, and denied having confessed his guilt. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that he was satisfied as to the guilt of the accused. The charge was a serious one, but as the complainant did not press for a severe punishment, his Worship sentenced accused to four months' hard labour.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

KILLING A BROTHER-IN-LAW.

IMPERATIX VS. RAGHLA UMED.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. Fawcett, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who, on the 23rd ult., convicted the accused of culpable homicide and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

It appeared that, on the 25th February last at Bhersam, taluka Vagra, the accused caused the death of one Rasalia Vagra, striking him on the head with a piece of wood in such a way as to fracture his skull, whilst deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation given by Rasulia. The accused admitted that, on the day in question, there was a dispute between him and the deceased with regard to the repayment of a debt due by the accused to a Bania, for which the deceased, who was accused's brother-in-law, had stood security, and for the repayment of which the Bania was pressing. The accused pleaded he had no money, and said he would earn some money by labour and then pay the debt. This, however, did not satisfy the deceased, who began abusing the accused. The latter snatched up a carved piece of cut wood, and struck the deceased a blow with it on the left side of the head, which fractured his skull and rendered him unconscious. He then threw down the piece of wood on the ground and ranaway. He was not caught till about a month afterwards. The accused said he had no intention to kill the deceased, and that he struck the blow when suddenly enraged by the abuse which the accused used and the dunning for money which he could not furnish. The Joint Sessions Judge was of opinion that the piece of wood was a most dangerous weapon for a man to handle in anger; and looking to the nature of the injury inflicted, the court could only come to the conclusion that, if the accused did not intend to cause the deceased's death, he at least knew himself likely to cause it. But under the circumstances, there was nothing unlikely in a hot-headed and excitable Bhil like the accused being goaded into a fury by the abuse and the dunning. The court, therefore, not agreeing with the assessors, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the appeal.

MURDER OF A BROTHER: A WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

IMPERATRIX VS. JOHNA MEGHJEE.

The accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad at Nadiad, on conviction of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The parties were Bhils of the village of Rojam near Dahod in the Panch Mahals. The accused was the brother of the deceased Rajoe Meghjee, and the two agreed to cultivate their land in partnership, separated. The deceased conceived a passion for his brother's wife, Rajudi, which he gratified against the woman's will, one night in February last. Rajudi told her husband, the accused who beat her so that she went to her father's house in the same village. Four or five days afterwards, Rajudi still living with her parents, the deceased slept as usual on a cot outside his hut, and during the night was killed, the accused, who dealt him a terrific blow on the head with an axe. After midnight, the deceased's wife, Johie, who was sleeping inside the hut, was disturbed; and on going out, found her husband lying dead. She raised an alarm, which brought most of the villagers to the scene. The police came and began investigations, and in the course of them the accused made a statement, in consequence of which he was there and then taken to his field, near his house, and there from under a heap of maize stalks, he produced the blood-stained axe before the court. The accused, when placed before the first-class magistrate, made a full confession, which he corroborated inter on. The Assistant Surgeon, who examined the corpse, stated that death was due to fracture of the skull and destruction of the brain by a homicidal wound. The motive was clearly made out against the accused. His own wife said she had told him some day previously of her violation by the deceased. All the circumstances which were fully set out in the accused's confessions were also proved to demonstration by the evidence of witnesses who had no sort of motive for speaking falsely. Primarily, said the Sessions Judge, the striking him on the head with a piece of wood in such a way as to fracture his skull, whilst deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation given by Rasulia. The accused admitted that, on the day in question, there was a dispute between him and the deceased with regard to the repayment of a debt due by the accused to a Bania, for which the deceased, who was accused's brother-in-law, had stood security, and for the repayment of which the Bania was pressing. The accused pleaded he had no money, and said he would earn some money by labour and then pay the debt. This, however, did not satisfy the deceased, who began abusing the accused. The latter snatched up a carved piece of cut wood, and struck the deceased a blow with it on the left side of the head, which fractured his skull and rendered him unconscious. He then threw down the piece of wood on the ground and ranaway. He was not caught till about a month afterwards. The accused said he had no intention to kill the deceased, and that he struck the blow when suddenly enraged by the abuse which the accused used and the dunning for money which he could not furnish. The Joint Sessions Judge was of opinion that the piece of wood was a most dangerous weapon for a man to handle in anger; and looking to the nature of the injury inflicted, the court could only come to the conclusion that, if the accused did not intend to cause the deceased's death, he at least knew himself likely to cause it. But under the circumstances, there was nothing unlikely in a hot-headed and excitable Bhil like the accused being goaded into a fury by the abuse and the dunning. The court, therefore, not agreeing with the assessors, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the appeal.

DIVINE SERVICE

Rogation Sunday, May 10.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Services in Boys' New School.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Merbecke—Hymns 35, 311 and 358.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 260, 270 and 477. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Chants.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 190, 240 and 268.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 12, 248, and 257.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 5, 279 and 307.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 181, 282 and 27.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 138, 275 and 26.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Thorne.—Hymns 340, 281 and 366.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m.—Mr. J. Meris.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. Brown.

Byculla (Victoria Gardens.)

9-30 a.m.—Mr. A. Brown.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.

St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras Time.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Litany.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Evening Service—Psalm 48, 10, tune 148; Hymns 21, 99 and 270. At 6 tune.

St. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-45 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)

6 p.m.—Evening service—Hymns, 32, Psalm 138.
Preacher—Rev. W. E. Wilkie Brown, M. A.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School.

Wednesday, May 13.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

Thursday, May 14.

8-15 p.m.—Pastor's Bible Class.
Seats free. Cordial invitation to all.

CALENDAR.—May 1896.

New Moon	13th,	0h. 37m., a.m.
First Quarter	20th,	11h. 12m., a.m.
Full Moon	27th,	4h. 27m., a.m.

Sat. 9.—Parsee Mutual Life Assurance Association, Framjee Hall, 4 p.m.; Departure of English Mail per s. s. Sutlej.—Sunrise 5-28 a.m.; Sunset 6-24 p.m.; High water 9-33m., 9-27a.; Low water 3-12m., 3-16a.

Sun. 10.—Rogation Sunday.—P. and O. s. s. Carthage, with English Mail of 24th ultimo, due to arrive at noon.—Meeting of Parsees re Shah of Persia, Wadia Fire Temple, 4-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-28 a.m.; Sunset 6-25 p.m.; High water 10-21m., 9-55a.; Low water 3-41m., 4-0a.

Mon. 11.—M. G. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.—Ahmedabad Prantij Railway Co., meeting, 4 p.m.—Bhuntpore Press Co., meeting 2-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-27 a.m.; Sunset 6-25 p.m.; High water 10-52m., 10-36a.; Low water 4-9m., 4-42a.

Tues. 12.—Sunrise 5-27 a.m.; Sunset 6-25 p.m.; High water 11-23m., 11-6a.; Low water 4-36m., 5-22a.

Wed. 13.—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 5-27 a.m.; Sunset 6-26 p.m.; High water 0-0a., 11-37a.; Low water 5-10m., 5-1a.

Thur. 14.—Deco n Pressing and Ginning Co., Meeting, 2-30 p.m.—Akbar Manufacturing Co., Meeting.—Carmichael Press Co., meeting 2-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-27 a.m.; Sunset 6-25 p.m.; High water 10-52m., 10-36a.; Low water 0-38a.; Low water 5-42m., 6-10a.

Fri. 15.—Al fresco Dance, G. P. R. Parel Gymkhana.—Sunrise 5-26 a.m.; Sunset 6-27 p.m.; High water 0-18m., 1-20a.; Low water 6-17m., 7-19a.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and Blanc-de-Camilla are recommended as harmless and impeccable Face Stuffs. Dosen. by imparting fresh bloom to the Cheeks and velvet-smoothness to the Complexion. Sold by H. P. MADON SONS and Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir Edwin Collen will, as Military Member of Council, continue to hold the local rank of Major-General, which as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department was granted to him so far back as 1889.

Mr. John Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government, arrives in Simla about the 20th instant, on completion of his tour. The usual monsoon forecast will be issued early in June.

Standing camps, furnished with European privates' tents, will be established at Dargai, Jillala, Mardan and Nowshera, for use of the troops returning from Chitral.

Sir H. T. Prinsep, of the Calcutta High Court, is expected to reach Bombay by next week's mail steamer. His return before the expiry of his leave is connected with the revision of the Indian Codes, which work, we understand, is likely to be taken in hand without further delay.

At a meeting of the Rangoon Municipal Commissioners a resolution was passed unanimously in favour of the appointment of a permanent President. The pay of the post is Rs. 2,000 per month, and in seven years there have been seven Presidents.

The figures of the trade of Burma for the year ending 31st March are, on the whole, satisfactory. If treasure is excluded the total imports by sea were valued at 1,022 lakhs against 832 lakhs in the preceding year, and the exports at 1,411 against 1,367 lakhs. Foreign imports increased from 347 ot 471 lakhs, and coasting imports from 485 to 550 lakhs. Foreign exports increased from 982 to 1,057 lakhs, but coasting exports declined from 385 to 354 lakhs. The total imports of treasure amounted to 69 lakhs against 134 in the preceding year, and the exports to 6 lakhs against 14.

An intimation reached the Sealdah railway authorities on Tuesday that the down passenger train had been obstructed owing to

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceed ing 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision: The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 20 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 15—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORGI PEROSHAW, Diplomaded Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

POLITICAL AGENT'S UNIFORM, for SALE. Apply to "P.A." care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay.

PIANOS !! PIANOS !!! Extremely Sweetoned next to new, to be disposed of at once Cheap. Inspection invited, PIANO DEPOT, Opposite Charni Road Station.

MANDOLINES.—Mandoline Music, Mandoline Pittings and Strings.—S. ROSE and Co. hold the best selection in India. 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

CANE CHAIRS for Homeward-Bound Passengers Camp and Drawing-room use, a well-selected Assortment has just been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld. 18, Marine Street.

AVAILABLE from 1st June, (with board, &c.) a large well-furnished bedroom, bathroom attached, in a private house at Cumballa Hill facing sea, stabling included.—Apply to No. " 351," care of this paper.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!! SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK. Tweed or Flannel Suit, with waistcoat, made to order, for Rs. 17 only. Good Fit Guaranteed. A Rare Opportunity. Hurry on to HAJEE HAROON EBRAHIM and Co., 38, Medows Street, next the Fort Chapel.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight Tins, the Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N.B.DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

STABLES TO LET.—Rupees Twenty a month. Apply Miss RAMSAY, Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

KHANDALLA.—TO LET during the season or monthly parts of Clifton Villa, Khandalla, Board if desired. Apply BUTLER in charge.

TO BE LET A LARGE GODOWN, Opposite Victoria Dock, in Baroda Street, apply D. C. OOMRIGAR, Opposite Crawford Market.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. L. G. BROOKS' Valuable furniture at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

CHEAP ARTICLES, near Crawford Markets, next to Omrigur, Oilmen Stores, Tea, Coffee, Patent Medicine, Tobacco, Cigars, Cut-Cheese, Bacon, Ham, &c., Outstation orders attended.—C. S. DeMELLO & Co.

WANTED, a NURSE, for a consumptive, 19 years of age. Apply stating terms, to "A. S. G.," Panchgani Hotel.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for six months in Marine Lines or near Fort. Address "B. 42," care of this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING MAY 8.

THERE has been some animation in the market for our principal export staple this week induced by considerable purchases for shippers' account; but local consumers have been comparatively small buyers of Cotton. Wheat became firmer in tone after the date of our last report, and prices partially advanced somewhat; but there has since been only a moderate business for export passing, with rates unchanged and steady; the position of Seeds being unchanged. Exchange was at first steady for a few days at our last quotations; but the market there became weak and drooping, and rates declined about 1-8d.. closing this evening 3-32d. lower than last Friday's level. The Money market has been dull, and the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates by one per cent. Government Paper has advanced 1 per cent. during the week. Freights close dull, having been weak, and with only a trifling demand, for tonnage from shippers at the reduced rates. Imports have continued in very moderate enquiry at about last week's quotations; stocks of staple Manchester goods are on the increase.

MONEY.—The Presidency Bank's weekly Statement of Affairs was again of a somewhat tame character, but little movement having taken place in any of the items of which it is made up; and though Money was still scarce the demand for accommodation had not increased, and rates while unchanged with the Bank of Bombay remained very easy for the time of year in the open market. An increase in Private Deposits to the amount of some 9 lakhs, and a decrease in Bills Discounted to rather more than the same extent, with, on the other hand, an addition to Loans of 3½ lakhs, disclosed a net falling-off in trade requirements of nearly 15½ lakhs, compared with an increase of 8½ lakhs in the same direction in the week preceding, more than counterbalanced, however, by withdrawals from Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating over 18½ lakhs; the Bank's Cash Balance having diminished by some 6½ lakhs, at 115¾ lakhs.

Although Money has remained rather scarce the feeling has been dull in financial circles, and the Bank of Bombay reduced its rates by one per cent. all sound, making the minimum stand at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE was steady at opening on Saturday last at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits, at which but little business passed either way. On Monday the market opened quiet in tone at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand. There was a fair amount of buying on Bazaar account, and rates became a trifle weaker, though at the close they were steady again. The following day rates were steady at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which level the market remained steady throughout the day, with only a little business reported. Rates opened on Wednesday quiet but steady with 1s. 2 1-8d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Later in the day there were buyers at 1s. 2 3-16d. for three months' sight Bills; and Telegraphic, for Bank remittance, declined to 1s. 2 3-32d., the market having closed quiet. Yesterday the market opened with a dull feeling, and nominally at 1s. 2 3-32 to 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 3-16 to 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter quotation no business was reported; but three months' sight Bills changed hands to a considerable extent early in the day at 1s. 2 1-8d. Bank remittance receded to 1s. 2 1-32d. Telegraphic, at which there was no enquiry, and the market at closing was steadier.

The market opened quiet this morning at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter having been reported during the day; but at our quotation above there was no enquiry for Bank remittance, and 1-32d. higher was available several times during the day, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 2 1-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight.....	1s. 2 1-16d.
Do. 4	do.	1s. 2 3-32d.
Do. 6	do.	1s. 2 1-8d.
Credits 3	do.	1s. 2 1-8d.
„ 6	do.	1s. 2 5-32d.
Documents 3	do.	1s. 2 5-32d.
„ 6	do.	1s. 2 3-16d.
Francs 3	do.	148¼
„ 6	do.	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Last mail-day the market opened steady at an advance of 1-8 per cent. on the quotations of the day previous, 109⅜ having been named for Money, and 109 3-8 for Account, at which the market closed firm at opening on Monday, rates were slightly higher at 109 11-16 for Cash and 109 7-16 for the next Settlement, and were maintained at the same level to the close. On Tuesday rates were again firm at some further advance, 109 13-16 having been quoted throughout the day for Money, and 109 9-16 for Account, these having also been the final rates. The market was steady in tone on Wednesday, and rates went up still higher to 109 15-16 for Cash and 109 3-4 for the Settlement, at which also they closed. Yesterday the market opened at the reduced rates of 109 13-16 for Cash and 109 11-16 for this month's Settlement; but they soon recovered in a firm market, and left off on the previous day's level of 109 15-16, and at 109 13-16, in the two positions, respectively. Still on the upward move, rates have to-day further advanced in a steady market, closing at 110 for Money, and 109⅞ for Account.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is 2 per cent. higher, at 134. Port Trust Bonds have advanced ½ per cent., say to 108¼.

SHARES.—The upward movement in Cotton Mill Scrip consequent on the improvement in the China Market for *Bombay Spinning* has continued during the present week, and compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we now quote an advance of Rs. 90, in Mahalaxmee; of Rs. 95, in Queen; of Rs. 55, in Central India; of Rs. 50, in Jewraj Balloo; of Rs. 40 each, in City of Bombay, and Hyderabad; of Rs. 35 each, in Britannia, David, and Ripon, of Rs. 30 each, in Bombay Cotton, and Soonderdas; of Rs. 25 each, in Madsaa United, Morarji Goculdas, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 21¼, in Sun; of Rs. 20 each, in Alliance and Bombay United; of Rs. 15, in James Greaves; of Rs. 10 each, in Coorla, Framjee Petit, Imperial Cotton, Indian Manufacturing, and Jamshed; of Rs. 5 each, in Colaba Land, Empress and Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 4, in Anglo-Indian; and a decline of Rs. 55, in Sassoon; of Rs. 45, in Sholapore; of Rs. 20, in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 15, in Presidency; of Rs. 10, in Lakhmidas; of Rs. 5 each, in Oriental and Lord Reay. In Presses Mofussil, are Rs. 12½ higher; East India, and New Indian, Rs. 10 each; Munmar, Rs. 7½; Hingoli, Rs. 5; and Mercantile, Rs. 4. In miscellaneous Port Canning, have advanced Rs. 17½; Oriental Government Life, Rs. 5; Badham Pile Rs. 3; Kemp and Co., and Marcks and Co., Rs. 3 each; Bank of Bengal Shares are Rs. 10 higher; and Bank of Bombay, Rs. 5 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Notwithstanding the firmness of the Manchester and Liverpool markets, there has been no improvement in staple *Grey Goods* here at all, the up-country buyers continuing to purchase only according to their immediate requirements, their choice running principally on well-known makes. Rates generally are steady at last week's level. Stocks continue to increase a little. A moderate amount of business has been reported in *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey-Red* and *Printed* Goods at current rates. *Locally-made* Goods are very dull, and prices continue to weaken. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar this week have been about 37,000 packages, and of *Local goods* 1,300 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* remains slack with prices unchanged, and the feeling steady. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China have again amounted to 6,000 bales with Exchange the same as before. China buyers here are not operating at present as they are only open to offer lower rates for new transactions; but spinners, who are covered for future orders refuse to accept any reduction whatever. The week's purchases, in this state of things, only amount to 1,000 bales, the market closing quiet, at the following official quotations:—

Twist.....	No. 6s	Mule,	As. 4½	to	4 5-8	per lb.
„	„ 8s	„	„ 4 5-8	„	4 7-8	„
„	„ 10s	„	„ 5 1-16	„	5¼	„
„	„ 12s	„	„ 5 1-8	„	5½	„
„	„ 16s	„	„ 6	„	6 9-16	„
„	„ 20s	„	„ 6 3-16	„	6 5-8	„
„	„ 24s	„	„ 7	„	7 1-8	„
„	„ 30s	„	„ 7 3-8	„	7 5-8	„
„	„ 40s	„	„ 8¼	„	8¾	„

METALS.—A moderate business has been reported in *Copper* this week at a decline of 4 annas per cwt., in a steady market. *Yellow Metal* is steady at previous quotations, and in moderate request. *Iron* has advanced 8 annas per cwt. and is steady with a moderate business passing.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of ready *Powell's Duffryn* in harbour, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 19½ per ton; and of ready *Davison's West Hartley*, in harbour, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 18½ per ton. Importers are still firm for forward shipments, and are asking higher prices than for the ready mineral. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	.....Rs.	17½ per ton.
West „	„	18¾ „
Australian	„	16¼ „
Powells' Duffryn	„	19¾ „
Cardiff	„	19 „
Japan	„	13½ „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A considerable business on shippers' account has been reported in this staple during the past week; but local consumers have been buyers to a comparatively small extent, the tone of the market having been steady throughout, and prices without material change. The purchases for export sum up about 13,000 bales, consisting of Broach, Oomrawuttee and Dholleras-Bhowrungur descriptions, Bengal, and Compta Ginned; while the Mills have taken some 5,500 bales of the same kinds and some Dharwar. This evening the market closed steady with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 3 higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay this week have been 63,000 bales, compared with 78,000 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 87,000 bales in the corresponding period last year; and the excess (which is now diminishing) in arrivals of new Cotton this year as against last, now stands at 734,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs.	169—2 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good		„	156—2 23-32d.
Do. Good		„	146—2 19-32d.
Broach, Fine		„	176—3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good		„	170—2 31-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good		„	162—2 15-16d.
Comra, Fully Good		„	176—3 1-16d.
Dholleras, Fine	May	„	192—3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	„	182—3 5-32d.
Do. Good	„	„	176—3 1-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good	„	„	192—3 3-8d.
Western India	„	„	182—3 5-16d.
Broach, Fine	„	„	209—3 19-32d.
Do. Good	„	„	203—3 ¼d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1895-96.	Season 1894-95.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Bengals	317,000	179,000
Berar	372,000	198,000
Khandeish	284,000	206,000
Barsi and Nuggur	87,000	39,500
Hingunghat	14,500	1,000
Persian and Sind	49,500	22,500
Broach	204,500	65,000
Dhollera	310,000	174,000
Compta and Dharwar	32,500	52,000
Western and Madras	500	500
	1,671,500	937,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	63,231	87,440	58,875
From 1st Jan. to 7th May	1,269,372	990,456	1,006,181
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	33,329	38,991	44,360
From 1st Jan. to 7th May	467,429	228,164	522,625
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	3,836	1,139	14,730
From 1st Jan. to 7th May	175,287	56,321	85,376

WHEAT was firmer in tone in the earlier part of this week, and prices of *White Peasy* and *Delhi Red Ahmedabad*, and *Hard Yellow* advanced 4 to 1 anna per cwt.; but meantime there has been no further change in rates, and the market has remained steady in tone with the usual moderate amount of export business passing. We quote:—

White Peasy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-11-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85	„	4-10-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	4-10-0	„
Red Delhi	„	4-8-0	„
Hard Yellow	„	4-5-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4-8-0	„
Hard Red	„	3-12-0	„

SEEDS have been steady in tone and unchanged in value during the week under notice, only a moderate amount of business having transpired for shippers' account day by day. We quote at closing this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-4-6 to Rs.	7-0-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	„ 7-1-0 to „	7-2-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-10-0 „	6-14-0	„
Do. Red	do..... „ 6-5-0 to „	6-7-0	„
Gingelly White	„ 42-0-0 to „	43-0-0	per candy.
Do Mixed	„ 39-0-0 to „	40-0-0	„

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	177,403	202,163	131,075
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th May	1,929,913	1,448,873	1,522,998
Linseed for the week	152,574	108,076	265,614
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th May	2,361,832	1,910,208	3,652,220
Rapeseed for the week	46,554	169,478	247,869
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th May	425,027	1,047,109	1,741,926
Gingellyseed for the week	6,506	19,598	14,023
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th May	800,505	689,463	704,399

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	174,931	43,183	66,001
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th May	575,896	249,536	867,251
Linseed for the week	99,603	58,222	418,317
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th May	1,515,271	1,228,253	2,923,116
Rapeseed for the week	25,426	59,093	149,963
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th May	415,463	683,715	1,212,608
Gingellyseed for the week	71,022	24,711	57,224
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th May	957,254	877,802	754,911

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS. LONDON, MAY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Dholleras 3 7-16

The Manchester market has been firmer.

2¾ per cent. Consols..... 111 7-8

3 per cent. Rentes 103

3 per cent. Sterling Loan 121 1-8

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper..... 64

Bar Silver 31

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £47,100,000, decrease £500,000; Public Deposits, £13,700,000, decrease £300,000; Other Deposits, £30,000,000, increase £400,000; Other Securities, £28,600,000, increase £400,000; Notes and Gold, £37,700,000, decrease £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 59 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS. SUEZ, MAY 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan, Macintosh, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, left here this afternoon.

MARSEILLES, MAY 7.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, MAY 7.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australian, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Himalaya, left here at 4 p.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, left here at 7-30 a.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur, left here at 10-30 a.m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Sunday next.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1896, on 1,873'24 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Miner'l Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,70,000	2,50,000	4,000	4,24,000
Or per mile of Railway	102	149	2	253
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	23,40,606	45,46,143	92,556	69,89,305
Total for 7 weeks..	25,20,606	47,96,143	96,556	74,13,305
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,57,963	4,01,988	2,097	5,62,048
Per mile of Ry do.	95	240	1	336
Total to corresponding date do.	25,11,293	62,21,788	88,975	88,22,026

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 1,38,048
Ditto. to date ..... „ 14,08,721

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTEL

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. RHODES.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Mr. Hawksley, solicitor to the Chartered Company, cabled to Mr. Cecil Rhodes at Gwelo on the 4th instant, that, owing to the altered situation in Rhodesia, the Board hesitate to accept his resignation, and they ask what Mr. Rhodes' view is.

Mr. Rhodes cabled on the 6th instant to let his resignation wait as "we fight the Matabele again to-morrow."

The Board, yesterday, resolved to defer the acceptance of Messrs. Rhodes' and Beit's resignations, but this was only temporarily approved by certain directors, who consider the resignation of Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Beit to be inevitable, otherwise they will resign themselves.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. Labouchere's question relating to the complicity of Messrs. Rhodes, Beit, and Harris in the Jameson raid, has been postponed until to-morrow.

THE FIGHTING IN MATABELELAND.

The column with which Mr. Rhodes is, has met with resistance from the Matabele, and a column is being despatched from Buluwayo to render assistance.

INDIA AND MANCHESTER.

The Indian Parliamentary Committee wrote to Lord George Hamilton urging him to exempt from all duty all cloths made in India or imported which contain no yarn higher than twenties.

Lord George replied, reciting at some length his reasons for declining to disturb the recent equitable arrangement.

DEATH OF CARDINAL GALIMBERTI.

The death is announced of Cardinal Galimberti.

MR. McKINLAY.

NEW YORK, MAY 7.

Several States have nominated Mr. McKinlay as Republican candidate for the Presidency, and there is a strong likelihood of his election.

THE CONDITION OF COLONEL MASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Doctors consider the case of Colonel Mason to be practically hopeless.

IRRIGATION AND RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

The proposal to appoint a Sub-Committee to consider the irrigation and railway expenditure, for 1896-97, will not be adopted.

CHITRAL NEWS.

Colonel Hurchinston, from Chitral, wires, this morning, that all is well with the troops.

The infantry escort at Haidari Kach has been reduced to 100 Rifles. The remaining 200 Rifles return to Dera Ismail Khan and Wana, respectively.

The Khan of Dir's force is accompanying our troops from Chitral.

Mrs. Wahab died this morning.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF BURMA.

The *Gazette* has notified that Mr. D. Smeaton has received charge of the office of Chief Commissionership of Burma.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—Mr. Allan Cadell, officiating as Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council, returns to Mr. by, Provinces, Revenue Department.

Mr. Holland, of the Geological Survey, is to officiate as Superintendent of the Finance Department.

A Resolution is published to the effect that servants of Local Governments and Courts of Wards who are required by employers to deposit security, and contractors who are required by local authorities to deposit securities, may be allowed separate accounts for security deposits.

Public Works Department.—Mr. R. Shrinvasa Iyer is confirmed as Assistant Examiner, Superior Accounts Department. Mr. W. French, Deputy Examiner, is transferred to the Stores Department, State Railways.

The following officers of State Railways receive promotion :—Captain Tomlin, Lieutenants Barnardiston, Lloyd, and Cmtts.

Military Department.—Appointments—Captain Macstanual, Scots Fusiliers, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Major Munro. Brigadier-General Gatacre to command a District of the First-Class, vice General Galbraith, on leave. Colonels Creagh and Turner, to officiate in Second-Class Districts, vice General Gatacre and Blood.

Admissions to the Staff Corps :—Lieutenants C. Dobbs, W. Chamier, R. Stewart, A. Cooke, A. Faunce, H. Pryce, B. Kidd, C Godwin, R. Goodfellow, M. Geddes, and V. Lirch.

Staff Corps Promotions.—To be First Lieutenant—C. Vivian ; Lieutenants to be Captains—Robinson, C. Edwards, Woodcock, Eustace, Walters, Evatt, Batten, Forth, Webber, and Swiney.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Mercer Hunter is permitted to retire from the Staff Corps and Service.

Finance Department—Mr V. Scott O'Connor, Inspector of Local Funds Accounts, is granted one year's furlough.

Military Department—The Notification of issuing Medals for Chitral is officially gazetted.

Public Works Department—Lieutenant A. Adams, Traffic Department, State Railways, receives promotion.

Traffic Department.—Promotions—Messrs. Cromelin, Powell, and Priestley receive promotion.

Mr. J. Cleghorn, Assistant Engineer, is permitted to retire from the Service.

Mr. J. Phillips, Assistant, Locomotive Superintendent, is transferred, by sanction of the Director of General Railways, to Burma.

The services of Mr. R. Way, Superintending Engineer, are lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company by the Government of India.

SPORT IN POONA.

POONA, MAY 8.

In the Mahableshwar races, the name of the fifth race on the second day, has been changed from Farewell Stakes to Kolhapur Cup.

The Mahableshwar Golf Bogey Handicap for H. E. Lord Sandhurst's prize was won by Mr. H. Woodward ; H. H. Aga Khan being second, and Major Keir third. There were twenty-five entries.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Gibbs is transferred from the Sind District to Quetta District, and is appointed to the Officiating Medical Charge of the 29th Bombay Infantry at Loralai.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Johnston is appointed to the Officiating Medical Charge of the 5th Bombay Cavalry at Quetta.

Captain Geddes, 47th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, is attached to the head-quarters of Bombay Command for duty, from the 18th March.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is intimated that the following alterations have taken place affecting Officers of Royal Artillery in Command, viz. :—Captain Fendall, D. S. O., has been placed on the Seconded List, on appointment to the 3rd Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent ; Lieutenant Thorp, from the Unposted, has been posted to the 51st Field Battery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Welch, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, is permitted to avail himself of leave, out of India, granted him by Bombay Command Order 67, dated 31st January, from the 13th May.

The leave in India granted to Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Harrison, Ordnance Department, Bengal Unattached List, by the Bombay Command Order 158, of the 13th March, is from the 23rd January to the 22nd July, and not as therein stated.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have leave of absence :—

20th Hussars.—Lieutenant Brunner, 3 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Royal Artillery—Major Robinson, 72nd Field Battery, 6 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Yorkshire Light Infantry.—Major Sir H. Johnson, Bart., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, from the 14th March, 8 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Worcestershire Regiment.—1st Bn.—Lieutenant [illegible]say, 4 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—First Assistant Surgeon Dias, 6 months, on medical [illegible].

[illegible]h of Bombay Command Order 141, of 6th [illegible]96, as relates to Major Sir H. Johnson, is cancelled.

FATAL STEAMER COLLISION.

HUNDRED CHINESE DROWNED.

RANGOON, MAY 8.

[illegible]20th April, Jardine's steamer Onwo and [illegible]'s steamer Newchang collided at Woo[illegible]ghai. Onwo sank with over three hun[illegible]ese. The captain, chief and second engi[illegible] officer, and the pilot are all drowned.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 17.

OLYMPIA, London, as we should in politeness say, now that an Athens arena might claim the title, is still fresh in its 1896 finery of white moorish arches, set with rosy starlike lamps. It also gleams with mirrors to provoking extreme. The long corridors are haunted for one by a fetch or double that is absolutely hateful in its sympathy with one's most unbecoming moods. One smiles to think of the simplicity of our veiled sisters who think they renounce the vanities of life in giving up the looking-glass. Is there a greater preacher on mortality than the pocket mirror? However, one must not grudge the pleasant companionship of their reflections to the pretty girls captive for long hours in the booths that line the opposite side of the corridor.

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The great arena of Olympia is just now turned into a cycling course, on which the competitors, bent low over their handle bars, apparently rigid except for the clock-work rise and fall of their knees, look from above like some curious swift-moving insects. There are nine laps handicaps for men, and seven for ladies. The racers are carefully helped to mount, and held up on their little steeds, as if they were the worst beginners ; then comes a pistol shot, and they are off like a flight of alarmed birds. One can hardly count the laps as they go skimming past and in two minutes the ball rings, and one round more gives the race to the English or Continental or American champion with proportional cheering.

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Then cycles out on the brown peaty centre of the course a catlike creature with tabby coat and striped tail that alights from its "safety" with a somersault or two, creeps along with sinuous movement, and climbing up the tall wheel of an old-fashioned cycle balanced on handles and little wheel, poises on one toe on this shaky pinnacle, then on two hands with legs waving in the air, comes down with a somersault, pulls off the guiding wheel and cycles around on the big one alone, and then on the little wheel in its turn, and all with the same uncanny, silent grace of an animal that is either all joints or no bones.

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After him, the hurry-scurry of a miniature Derby Day, four-in-hands, carriages, drags, hansoms, omnibuses, horse and donkey traps of every description, all arrive to the varied discords of raucous bugles and hoarse-voiced book-makers. Why it charms people to see fine horses trotting in a cramped enclosure one cannot say, but the public delights in them. It is enchanted too by the the long-trousered walkers on stilts by the ungainly beings in petticoats stalking with masculine stride among the crowd and ready for rows, by the really laughable vision of "Charley's Aunt" rushing round and around the course, pursued by the "new Boy" in spite of police efforts to clear the way. Five or six tightly-curbed horses at last gallop round the course, a mere incident in the spectacle, and finally comes the general levant, accompanied, of course, by the expected kicking out of a Welsher to lively music. The military sports that follow are more interesting to us, though perhaps familiar unto contempt to Anglo-Indians. Himalayan scenery with its white and rosy mountain crests makes a splendid back ground to the rythmic movement of white helmets and buff coats and of beautiful cruel weapons that flash in the yellow artificial sunlight. There is a tug of war, a galloping horseman that picks up handkerchiefs as he goes, but presently comes an alarm, the troops disappear, likewise the Himalayas, and one sees instead a jagged snow-covered mountain pass that would be truly terrible but for the glimpse of convenient flight of steps leading through it. Here a party of Britishers fall back before the advancing British scouts, and blow up the bridge between them ; however, in spite of the snow now beginning to fall in huge flakes (is not everything in India on a large scale ?) the engineers prepare a temporary bridge, guns arrive, the enemy is driven back, and then the fight ends up with a victorious attack on the native fort. The noise is fearful, and makes one think that if this is a specimen of warfare, every soldier should get a Victoria Cross except those that turn tail in battle, and that they should get one for going in at all. Will not some scientist kindly invent silent artillery, and let our men go to their rest with unshattered nerves ?

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We are glad to think that as we, women, are becoming a majority, our weaker nervous organization will have the happy result of leading the world in the direction of peace. We can if necessary, fight for our rights like the Zeitunle women, but under happier circumstances our progress be on pleasanter pathways. We have an inglorious desire to build up commercial institutions. In France the ladies of the "Union centrale des arts de'coratifs" are trying to raise the level of the works of art executed by women, and have opened a series of competitions for industrial designs, the first subject set being an artistic sunshade, and the second a mantel border. They say that the career of a professional designer is little followed by women, and yet that it is a line of certain success for them, owing to their special qualities of elegance, distinction and "finesse." French girls are not, like ours, rather too many for the work that lies at hand, but still they are coming to feel the necessity of something more interesting in their lives than the choice of dresses and hats. Even those of a class that needs not to toil or spin are rising against the semi-conventual restrictions of their lives. They are to-day to have their own theatre all for themselves. Mme. Samary has solved the two difficulties of girlish emancipation and of impossible Parisian playhouses, by undertaking to build a theatre of her own in the Rue de Pontbieu, and her own position as an actress is the best surety that the scheme will not fail through choice of stupid plays and indifferent actors. The first programmes contain "La fante de o'entendre," "Valerie ;" and "Les jurors de Cadaillac." Happily we in England do not yet need such an institution. Our equivocal incidents take place between the acts.

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We are very grateful to translators for bringing foreign authors in touch with our lazy intelligences, but we question if they act well by the originals when they burthen the text with notes, as is often the case. Nothing spoils one's enjoyment of an author's style like having to drop one's glance in the middle of a passage to the foot of the page, possibly to be led into reading the wrong note, then have to think out its relationship to the text, before finally taking up the thread again. Besides this, such very easy words are translated for one. The giving the meaning of the word "Politics" as politics in a Hungarian novel is a recent grievance. Surely, the mind that could not evolve that solution from the text is not worth considering. Idioms too were often rendered by their English equivalent, and then a literal rendering of the foreign phrase added, not certainly less picturesque, and a little account was given of the different public men and places to whom allusion more or less casual had been made. It is one will admit essential in scientific works to understand very clearly as one goes along, but surely in a novel it would be pleasanter to have all explanations kept to the end, and even all disturbing marks of reference omitted. Those who cared could easily glance forward if puzzled.

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The "Apotheosis of the Silhouette" might be the title given to the second exhibition of posters at the Aquarium, as well as last year to the first. We are not indeed sure but that its are has reached the point of decline. Our artistic comets are all the more splendid for the long train of imitator's they drag behind, but unfortunately the nucleus is apt to be overlooked in the length of its tail, and when it goes below the horizon, its invebrate remains assert themselves in all their poverty for a time above. The silhouette will cease to hold its own, in spite of the superior effectiveness of its flat masses of colour to the older principle of high relief, overwhelming detail and numerous printings, if designers forget that the form and line must be made all the more necessarily agreeable as they insist the more strongly on being seen. The French artists, led by Cheret, are able to combine both styles effectively, with, what the reproducer asks, a small number of printings, but the flat treatment seems more popular with us, and indeed Dudley Hardy's rather stiff ladies seem less suited to the realistic style than Cheret's charmingly vivacious Parisians. Penfield, an American designer, is very simple indeed in his work ; his "Harper's March," a windblown young girl with a very mad hare stalking along on its hindlegs beside her is fresh and delightful in colour ; in his "November" number there is a commonness about the figures which one ought not, even in subject to, seeing the reverence in which all majorities are held to-day, and that the majority of the world is vulgar.

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One is surprised, coming from so large a collection of artistic designs, to find, in spite of many of of them being English, what a small effect they have made on our hoardings. Our eye is caught by repetitions of monstrous heads and huge figures, even the reproducers of Mr. Hardy's cyclist having lost the charm of the girl in making her a giantess, while the theatrical advertisements are mostly on a par with the pictures in penny dreadfuls. So, if our dramatists cannot say with a French writer of his last play "The public weeps hot tears only in reading the advertisment," we can readily imagine it is no fault of their own.

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Will the new combination of theatrophone and animated photographs be all round profitable to our stars ? They can, of course, send their second selves on tour in many provinces at once, but on the other hand, the public may not care to pay for an extensive programme in the stalls, when it can get a selected ballet outside the theatre for a tenth of the price. The illusion of the living pictures is almost complete ; they only want colour to be perfect. One scarcely remembers that it is only the wraith of Soie Fuller that one sees twiting and swaying and undulating on the screen before one. Photography is getting to be a greater power than even printing ; in years to come those who have passed away will seem to move again and almost breathe, while our written memorials of them but display dumb alphabetical record. Victor Hugo saw little into the future when he wrote : "Le penseur reste ; le comidien s'en va avec l'homme. Talma meurt tout entier ; Mirabeau, a demi."

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, APRIL, 18.

IT is a perfect day of April, such a day as Browning pictured when he longed to be in England, "now that April's here." The almond and peach blossoms are out, the leaves are bursting, the air is soft. Yet the beauty of the day and its associations take me not out into the fields at all, nor among the newly building flowers of the gardon, but into a Liberary where stand in long rows, certain books I used to read five-and-twenty years ago. The connection between April and these dusty books, is not at first apparent. I will explain. The books are the old French poets, the Trouveres and the Troubadours, the poet of the Renascence ; and they are all filled with songs of spring, songs of April, songs of May. Spring, you see, meant so much more for them than it does for us. Their rooms were small ; their evenings were dark ; the roads in winter were impassable. There was no fresh meat ; although they were furs, the cold found them out. Then spring burst upon them ; the flowers returned to them ; the birds sang to them ; the sun warmed them ; they ran about like children ; they went hawking ; they went hunting ; they wove chaplets and crowned each other ; they danced in the open, singing as they danced ; and they wrote poems, quantities of poems, on the spring and on the joy of the awakened world. All these mediaeval poets sang of spring. In those days, I used to read the pretty, pleasant, monotonous verse in the old French, which seems, as one reads it, so much finer a language than its successor. So that when April comes again—a really vernal April—I take down the old book, and recall the memory of their readings and browsings of long ago, when still there was plenty of time for reading.

Let us offer hearty congratulations to Thomas Haynes. He is fortune's favourite ; the pampered Darling of Luck. Thomas sweeps a crossing not far from this humble cot, and, I dare say, lives in a Mansion—you know the definition of a Mansion ; it is a house with back stair-case. In the exercise—let us say the zealous exercise—of his calling. Thomas broomed out of the mud a gold bracelet with a gold pencil-case attached. He took it to a pawnbroker, doubtless for purposes of valuation only—surely, one would be curious on this point, but the police seized it, and for a moment Thomas felt the sky to be darkened and the soft wind of Heaven to be chilled. But the days passed by, and no claimant for that bracelet appeared. Therefore, Thomas plucked up heart and sought the Magistrate's assistance. He is now the happy possessor of that bracelet or its equivalent in golden sovereigns. This piece of luck is, of course, one of the prizes of the profession ; a chance always open to one ; it is bestowed without favour or preference ; it is one of those things which make the profession worth entering.

It is for this reason that girls go into a dust yard. The work is hard ; one girl holds the sieve while another takes the shovel. All day long they roll about that sieve and sift that dust with zeal ; all day long, however, the girls have got their eyes upon the dust, for the most amazing things are found there, jewels, watches, rings, silver teapots, silver spoons, not to speak of copper coal-boxes, bags of gold, antique furniture, even suburban villas, so great is the imagination of those who work and hope. It is true that this treasure belongs to the Golden Dustman, the Proprietor. But we do not all get what belongs to us. It is whispered that the Golden Dustman is seldom informed of the things that are found ; it is also whispered that a girl's dress may conceal many unsuspected pockets ; that a silver spoon glides swiftly up a sleeve ; that a gold watch may lie unseen and unsuspected if slipped in at the throat ; that there are a hundred ways in which a frock and a petticoat may become a mere sack for the receptacle of things recovered. In a word, as with Thomas Haynes, so with the Ladies of the Dust Yard, Chance—the Unexpected—lends its light and colour to the Profession.

The Pope of Rome—no less a Personage—has written a letter to a London newspaper, the "Daily Chronicle," in recognition and encouragement of the Editor's efforts in the cause of peace. This is in itself a very remarkable event, and, I think, a new departure. Never before, this letter appeared the nine Cardinals of England, Ireland, and the United States of America sent round a circular letter exhorting the nations to peace and the preservation of peace, and the establishment of Courts of Arbitration. We of the Anglo-Saxon race are to-day at a very critical period of our history—we are, in fact, at the parting of the ways. The events of the last three months may either be turned into the formation of a peace, impossible to be broken, between all the Anglo-Saxon nations together—an event of the highest importance to the whole world as well as ourselves—or they may prove to be the beginning of long and disastrous wars, ruinous to the race, to peace, to civilisation, and to everything we have been taught to desire and to hope. The Pope and the Cardinals have publicly recognised the importance of this crisis ; they have used their great authority and influence on the side of righteousness. But not one single word has been spoken by the leaders of our Church. Strongly as many of the clergy feel upon the subject, not one single word has yet come from our Bishops. They are silent, though a plain, strong utterance from them might prove, among a people, still Protestant, far more powerful than the voice of all the Cardinals put together.

I commend the conduct of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, in the City of London. This parish has resolved to give no more money—not a farthing more money to the Bishop of London while he continues to pull down City churches. Would that every city church would follow this excellent example ! It matters little how many suburban churches built yesterday are pulled down ; the lamentable thing is the destruction of an ancient site, the sweeping away of associations a thousand years old the trampling on everything that makes for reverence and continuity. The church, no doubt, was built after the Fire ; it is a square preaching box ; not beautiful except in decoration ; but the earth on which it stands, contains the dust of our ancestors. There has been a church here from Saxon times ; great men have been buried here ; 200 years have passed since it was rebuilt ; 200 years or seven generations of busy City life ; among its incumbents are names of scholars and divines and martyrs ; its registers go back to Tudor times ; there are curious things preserved in its vestry. But, you object, it is empty. A good many City churches that are empty on the Sunday, are full on week days ; a good many are anything, but empty on Sundays. Besides, if that is an argument for destroying a church, I could take you to a dozen village churches that are empty on Sunday and all the week as well. Again, you object that these objections to the destruction of City churches are purely sentimental. Perhaps. And the one thing in this world that must not be neglected or outraged is sentiment. Bishops, above all men, ought to know this great fundamental truth.

A WELL-WISHER.

["This correspondence will now cease.—ED., *B. G.*]

A CRY FROM BULSAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me through your circulated journal to represent the grievances of a particular sort of people which is standing long unredressed ?

The Abkari administration has great many flaws, one of the greatest, which works at the greatest detriment of the people, is no definite rate being fixed by the Government beyond which a farmer ought not to sell in a particular district ganja and bhang (hemp drugs). Although it gets a great deal more revenue to the Government, it works harshly upon the people who smoke the drug, the major portion of which is Hindus, Sindhus, and poor Mahomedans, who live from hand to mouth. As there is no price fixed the farmer is the master of the situation, and can wrong the people as much as he can. Somewhere the argument for this unsound policy as the disencouragement of the consumption caused thereby, but looking at the consumption of the district this would prove fallacious. As bitter experiences have shown, great many, despite the prayers of some gentlemen, added to it as tenacious as they can, and they would better starve than leave this drug. It is most desirable, therefore, that justice ought to be done however damned they are, and not to leave them starving for the mere sake of revenue. Hoping that any one of the honourable members of his Excellency's Council will take up this matter in right earnest and would see the justice done to these poor, forlorn beings of our Lord.—Yours, &c.,

ATMARAM JAMNADAS.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will not the Municipality do anything to improve the condition of the Old Nagpada and Peerkhan lanes and by-lanes. These lanes are badly in need of repairs, and the house-gullies there are never cleaned at all. I noticed in the house-gully in Peerkhan Lane about 3 feet in width with one foot-depth of liquid filth. Already within the past two months there have occurred two very bad cases of small-pox in Old Nagpada, so much so that the inmates of the houses had to burn sulphur to disinfect the place. It is from such localities that small-pox, fevers, and cholera break out. An instance of cholera lately occurred in a house in Kalbadevie Road, where three members succumbed to it. I also beg to draw attention to the nuisance caused by dust bins posted in different corners of the City. In London dust bins do not exist. Instead of wasting public money over gardens and public-halls if the Municipal authorities [illegible] money over road repairs, drainage [illegible] Department work, how much better it would be.

A CITIZEN.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA [illegible]

The final tie of [illegible] played off on Monday, the [illegible]

THE NON-GRADUATE SCHOOL-MASTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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ATMARAM JAMNADAS.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will not the Municipality do anything to improve the condition of the Old Nagpada and Peerkhan lanes and by-lanes. These lanes are badly in need of repairs, and the house-gullies there are never cleaned at all. I noticed in the house-gully in Peerkhan Lane about 3 feet in width with one foot-depth of liquid filth. Already within the past two months there have occurred two very bad cases of small-pox in Old Nagpada, so much so that the inmates of the houses had to burn sulphur to disinfect the place. It is from such localities that small-pox, fevers, and cholera break out. An instance of cholera lately occurred in a house in Kalbadevie Road, where three members succumbed to it. I also beg to draw attention to the nuisance caused by dust bins posted in different corners of the City. In London dust bins do not exist. Instead of wasting public money over gardens and public-halls if the Municipal authorities [illegible] money over road repairs, drainage [illegible] Department work, how much better it would be.

A CITIZEN.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA [illegible]

The final tie of [illegible] played off on Monday, the [illegible]

NOTES FROM KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MAY 6.

KOLHAPUR is comparatively dull in these days, especially when the Maharaja is out. But this year the whole city is alive with wedding ceremonies, and it is overflowing with outsiders. The Chief Judge, Rao Bahadur B. N. Joshi, performed the weddings of two of his daughters on quite a grand scale. His newly-built mansion was decorated with flags and bunting, and green leaves were also tastefully arranged, the whole giving a very picturesque appearance. The weddings were celebrated on Friday last (1st May). All the persons of note were present to witness the ceremony, and confer blessings on the newly-wedded couples. On Sunday night, it was quite a sight when, according to the Hindu custom, the brides and bridegrooms were taken in procession to the latter's respective houses in beautifully decorated palanquins. The whole town flocked to see the sight, and what with the rareness of such grand occasions, the particular care with which the whole procession was managed, and the splendid fire-works the whole scene presented a rare grandeur, and a very impressive indeed.

These ceremonies, however, it must be regretted, came in the way of the annual Rajaramian gathering, which had already been postponed to the 3rd instant, from the 25th ultimo, for which it was first announced. So many people were engaged here and elsewhere, that the gathering was rather poorly attended, and no wonder. Still, on the whole, it was a complete success. Twelve noon, the usual dinner hour, was punctually observed. After some rest, the Rajaramians met for deliberations at 4 p.m. The President, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, could not be present, and in his absence Shrimant Rajopadhye, B. A., was voted to the chair. Last year, owing to some misunderstanding, the management of the gathering was taken away from the Rajaramian Club. This club is a local institution, and is an offshoot of the gathering itself. For the last three or four years, it has been managing the annual gathering very successfully. Last year, a proposal was made to attach a lecture series to the gathering, and this the individual members of the club would not undertake. At this the young blood revolted, and entrusted the management of the gathering to a separate managing committee and a new pair of secretaries. That the new arrangement was very troublesome, the secretaries themselves declared. Yet they deserve all the credit for making this year's meeting a thorough success. They had three or four lectures in this connection, and also a tennis tournament. But all this was done at great personal trouble to the secretaries.

The proceedings opened with a brief report, and then followed a proposal by Rao Sahib V. B. Gokhale that the management of the next and the following gatherings be made over to the club again for more efficient management. Principal C. H. Candy seconded, and after much discussion the proposal was carried by a majority. The President then read a neat little speech, in which he called upon the Rajaramians to work hard for their own good name and that of their country. He concluded with the customary vote of thanks. The tennis tournaments were open to all Rajaramians. In the doubles, five pairs had entered. In the singles, there were only two entries. The single match was played on Saturday, and Mr. G. B. Modak beat Mr. J. R. Dharmadhikari by two sets to one, the last being a love-set for Mr. Modak. The double final was played on the day of the gathering, the 3rd instant, at 5-30 p.m. Principal C. H. Candy and Mr. G. B. Modak played Messrs. Moghe and Terwadker, and beat them by two sets to one. Messrs. Candy and Modak were thus the winners in the doubles, and Mr. Modak in the singles.

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ATMARA

the committee has already been published by us. The whole scheme is estimated to cost about seventeen lakhs of rupees.

In 1889, as mentioned above, Mr. Tomlinson was enabled, by a grant of leave on special duty in continuation of privilege leave, to undertake a tour round the world, which was devoted to professional studies with a view of becoming acquainted with the best practice in various matters connected with municipal engineering. Mr. Tomlinson has contributed papers on professional subjects to the Institution of Civil Engineers (Students); the Royal Meteorological Society, and the American Water Works Association. He is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; of the American Society of Civil Engineers; and of the American Water Works Association; a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society; and an Associate in Arts, Oxford University. Of his worth as a citizen since he has been amongst us, and of the worth of his social life, we can speak in terms of high commendation. He is a total abstainer, and has taken a prominent part in the work of the Indian Temperance Association since its formation in 1887. As an elder of the Free Church of Scotland, he has taken much interest in the erection of the new Church in Waudby Road, recently opened, and in the work of the Mission in Bombay, having been for several years their treasurer. He has been an active Volunteer, and in recent years has been Commandant of the E. Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. He was much interested in cricket, and has been captain of the Municipal Cricket Club, which gave him a farewell entertainment in the Town Hall, the other evening. Last year, Mr. Tomlinson organised the Volunteer Rifles Cricket Club. The hearty good wishes of many friends and admirers will accompany him to his new sphere of usefulness at Rangoon.

THE BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From your leader of this morning I gather that Bombay has now a plethora of water; so much so that the town is in imminent danger of its public health being prejudiced. If the supply of water is greater than the demand, why not utilise the surplus in some such way as would bring in an additional income to the Municipality and at the same time minimize the danger of the water becoming stagnant and thereby detrimental to the health of the people at large. Permit me to suggest a cheap way out of the difficulty. Let the Corporation supply out of the surplus the want of such of the suburban towns and villages as abut on the different watermains and as are at present crying for want of that most precious element. There is, for instance, the little town of Santa Cruz, which is daily rising into importance on account of its salubrious climate. Of late this village is being colonised slowly but steadily, and I had it not been for the two great drawbacks, viz., the want of good water-supply and the heavy fines tried to be levied by the authorities for converting the so-called arable land into building sites, there would have been by this time reared up many handsome villas which is the neighbouring station of Bandora. If the Bombay Municipality on the one hand, and the Bombay Government on the other, look with favour, the little town of Santa Cruz will in no time become one of the best health resorts, and the authorities will have, in a measure, accomplished their great desire to extend the city of Bombay, which is already overcrowded.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO IS INTERESTED.

Santa Cruz, May 8.

THE PAHLAVI KARNAME ARDASHIR BABEKAN.*

In our issue of the 5th instant we gave an estimate of the recent Parsi literary work in India from the last number of "The Babylonian and Oriental Record," with special attention to the commendable scholarly activity of some of our well-known Parsee citizens. The examples of such indefatigable labours are not the works of laymen but they come from the priestly class. It is a pleasure to see Parsee scholars trying to keep pace with European scholarship, but it is far more gratifying to find that the author, whose works we are pleased to notice hereunder, is the son of the Parsee high priest. That the Parsee high priests should emerge themselves from bigotted superstitionsand ignorance, and begin to edify their flock in a masterly way is a praiseworthy matter, upon which we congratulate the community.

One of the two interesting books is the first edition of a Pahlavi historical romance. It is the Karname-i-Artakhshir-i-Papakan, or "the records of the adventures of Ardashir Babakan," which is, as the author points out, an epitomy of an historical work about sixteen hundred years old. The abridged edition was probably written in the reign of King Noshirwan about three centuries later. The first part of this book gives the original Pahlavi text divided into thirteen chapters, a side-by-side transliteration of it in Roman letters and critical notes. The second part includes the English and Gusarati translations of the original text and corresponding Persian extracts from the Shah-nameh with a learned introduction on various important questions suggested from a study of the oldest records which allude to the founder of the Sasanian dynasty. The interesting reflections on various points of research, the lucid English version and copious philological notes speak for the remarkable linguistic ability of the Dastur, who dedicates the whole work to the Trustees of the Sir Jamsetji Madrassa, the patrons of theological learning among the Parsee priests.

* "The Karname-i-Artakhshir-i-Papakan," by Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, B.A., Bombay, 1896-6.

THE ELECTRIC CABLE AND ITS USES.

Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., in the course of an article which he contributes to "Cassell's Family Magazine" writes:—When a piece of the "Dover and Calais cable of 1850 was fished up recently, the covering was found to be quite sound and fresh, even after so long an immersion. Most marine creatures avoid it as a tough, unsavoury, and indigestible substance. But it is sometimes attacked by borrowing sea-worms, or, when stretched over a depression, or submarine valley, it may be filed the sharp edges of icebergs, or snapped at by angry sharks and other fish which swim against it. Once, a broken cable was pulled up with the carcase of a whale entangled in it. The unfortunate creature had twisted it into a loop round his tail, and, after desperate efforts to escape, had been drowned, and half devoured by sharks. Another cable was found pierced by a sword-fish, which had left a splinter of his weapon in the core. Think of the pressistence and energy exhibited, in the gloomy depths of the sea, by that successful fencer! The sword-fish is twice as long as man, and must have exhausted lung rush through the water in order to attain high velocity. And how narrow was his target! How many times the huge creature must have rushed before hitting the cable fit reminds one of Robin Hood shooting at an upright wand.

CHEAP TELEGRAMS.

Because the mechanical problems connected with the telegraph have been so well solved, it is sometimes said that the telegraph service admits of little more improvement. The benefits that humanity goes from it are so obvious and numerous that men are rather given to congratulating themselves on these benefits than to thinking how greately they might be increased by the same means. And yet experts know that telegraph messages might be made almost as cheap as postal cards. One of the torments of prison life is the restriction on communication with friends beyond the prison walls; but prisoners in emergencies of life or death are permitted to have such communication quickly. In that they are better off than multitudes of innocent people who have emigrated. These are compelled to wait weeks, and even months, for news of dear ones at home, although, thanks to the electrician, space and time have been annihilated. This delay is because telegraph messages of all kinds are far more costly than they should be. The ocean cable can be worked very cheaply, and it should be at the service of every man, rich or poor, whether he sit in the bank parlour or toil in a workshop. Electricity is everywhere bountifully stored by Nature for the benefit of all, and it should be sold as cheaply as gas or water. But there is a kind of "trust" in control of telegraphy and cable, high rates are charged for cabling that only wealthy men can indulge in the luxury. On land, fifty out of a hundred telegrams are sent between friends about their private affairs; by cable only one out of one hundred messages is of this character. Suppose an immigrant to America—a labourer, or cow-boy, or hard-working servant, girl—should meet with an accident, or learn that a number of men have lost their lives in an English colliery, in which his or her father or brother is employed. A cannisatory or reassuring message can be hoped for under two months, although the cable, by which news could be secured in three or four hours, is dear. A short message by cable costs twenty dollars.

UNEMPLOYED WIRES.

I have worked strenuously to get the cable rates lowered, and have to some extent succeeded, but they are still far too high for the poor man's pocket. It costs from 4d. to 1s. (4d. to 2d.) to send a letter (ten words) to Australia; and even between England and the United States one charge is twenty-five cents (1s.) per word. When I tell you that there would be a profit in a rate of two cents (1d.) a word between England and America, and ten cents (3d.) a word between England and Australia, you will understand how much the use of cables is restrained. Under the most desirable system of working the cables, they might enable you to send a complete message in a moment from New York to London at the cost of five cents. It would only be necessary to encourage large numbers of persons by means of a low tariff, to telegraph, instead of keeping the wires, by means of a low tariff, for the exclusive use of the rich. At present, the cables are little used, especially at night. Its augers me to think of those wonderful channels of thought lying unemployed at the bottom of the ocean, while millions of human hearts are throbbing for night messages, the wires would be working without cessation. But this is not all. The highest speed now attainable is forty-five words per minute, and the average is probably not more than ten words. By means of an invention which I have seen in operation, it is possible to cable four hundred words a minute, or ninety million words a year by each wire. This apparatus is so interesting that it deserves description. The sender writes the message with a type writer on a revolving cylinder. The cylinder is then connected with the cable, and in a few minutes the whole of the messages upon it are reproduced, with photographic accuracy, thousands of miles away. By a somewhat similar instrument—the teleautograph—a sketch, likeness, or manuscript may be reproduced in facsimile at any distance. There is nothing to prevent the London police cabling the photograph of an escaped criminal to the police of New York.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands Kalydor, and avoid pretentious and worthless imitations.

FINDING ONE'S LEVEL: ON A BICYCLE.

"Now, laidy, you know you shouldn't be doing that!" I was leading home my new safety pneumatic tire bicycle on the kerbstone, a wiser but a humbler woman. It was the voice of the policeman, and I knew he'd complain; so I fixed my eyes—which I hoped were blue—with fear on his and said, "No, I know I shouldn't; but you'll have a bad accident in a minute if I don't."

"Ave you lost your nerve, laidy? Never mind, I was just the same, first time I went out; you'll get over it all right. Nasty bit of traffic, eh?"

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and I felt that for evermore that policeman and I had many things in common. It wasn't a pleasant outing, my first attempt to pilot my way on a bicycle through one of the busiest thoroughfares of London, but it brought home to me many things which had escaped my observation before. Firstly, how many hills of considerable heights there are between Piccadilly and Ramsleigh, a road which I had hitherto considered fairly level; and secondly, how the increase of bicycle riding affects the hansom cabmen. I had not passed a dozen of these irate beings before their feelings on the subject were very practically illustrated.

"They do keep in close, ma'am, don't they?" was how a fellow-sufferer—my greengrocer's boy—described their behaviour when I aired my grievance on the subject. Besides ruining my nerves, I find that riding a bicycle has considerably widened my social circle; my friends are no longer in one set, as they used to be, and my tendencies are becoming more socialistic; and my respect of persons limited to the one who has broken the long-distance bicycling record. The word "bicycle" is a sort of touchstone; the most impossible people kindle into enthusiasm at the magic word, for there is always one point on which two people, however wide apart their ordinary tastes may be, agree, though it may take years of fruitless acquaintance to hit this nail of sympathy on the head. My bicycle "touches the spot." It did so very successfully with three people of very different natures in one day. The first was an assistant in a small ironmonger's stores, the second was the literary autocrat of one of the great London dailies. The latter used to be a man of immense importance in my mind, but since then, things have changed; he can't ride nearly as well as the ironmonger, and I think it is not without a grain of satisfaction that I have pictured to myself how the bicyclist's bitterest foe, the butcher's boy, must before now have brought him to his level. The ironmonger's boy I had always considered, the most disagreeable thing in the disagreeable neighbourhood, I was compelled to live in, but when I asked for some oil for my bicycle, his face lighted up, and he at last considered me a person worthy of civility.

In my mind, free-masonry cannot compete with bicycle-masonry. I left the ironmonger's shop with an intense admiration for this lad firmly planted in my mind never to be uprooted; he had ridden twenty-five miles on his bicycle the second day, and he had not the slightest fear of a butcher's boy or a hansom cab "keeping in close"; and had never knocked down any old lady. He had never been in the country until he owned a bicycle, and how the poor fellow loves it! I see him every Sunday now passing my window (before I only know he existed behind the counter with a back ground of stoves and brass handles) with a bunch of "country" as he calls it, tied to the front of his bicycle. When I left him, I tried to think of all the creditable things I had done in my life. I had written for one of the great London dailies. I had saved a boy's life, and done one or two other things which I valued as along with my proposals, but they didn't amount to an empty egg beside taking your feet off the treadles and lighting your pipe with both hands, as the ironmonger could. I know that, although I comforted myself with the reflection that everybody isn't made the same way as an ironmonger, I had been tried and found wanting. I had only ridden three miles and I had dismounted (not of my own accord, but at a cabman's) three times. It was horrid to feel one's inferiority. I had been assisted to remount by a bootblack, a coloured man, and a crossing sweeper, and who that has ridden a bicycle, does not know the difficulty of thanking a person for such an office of help? Vainly I called out over my left shoulder, "Thank you," while my bicycle bolted at a wheelbarrow which I had felt sure was about a hundred yards off before I ventured to call out thanks. You cannot put thanks in your pocket, gaily flouted to my ears, as the diligent sweeper resumed his work.

On my way home, I dropped in to see a literary friend, from whom I felt that I was drifting farther and farther apart since I had taken up cycling. She did not seem to be keeping abreast of the times, and yet, not long ago, I had considered her up to date. She had never heard of "Across Asia on a Bicycle," one of the finest books of our time. I told her she was looking pale and thin for want of exercise, and she told me that cycling had rounded my shoulders. The room was full of literary people. It ought of my friend the ironmonger's assistant and sighed; if he, poor fellow, had only had the social advantages of these people, how infinitely preferable his society would be. They had all a certain position in literature, and therefore were at liberty to bore one with intensely uninteresting conversation.

"Yes, my dear," my pale friend said, "he is a dull subject, but think of his books!"

In the bitterness of my heart I replied, "A grudging talker, you mean. His brilliant remarks are all sold to his publisher for the next three years to come."

"And a good many that aren't his own as well," she responded.

A famous critic and essayist was announced, and I trembled in my knickerbockers. They were very neat, made of dark grey homespun, but of course this literary autocrat who made and marred on many a man would not notice me. So as he could neither make nor mar me I talked on to a dull little man about golf, and strongly recommended him to take up wheeling. It widens the sympathies as golf never can. There was a lull in the conversation one of the pauses when you admire the breeding of the person who successfully breaks it, and I heard from the great man's own lips the words—"When I saw bicyclists."

"My pale friend raised her eyebrows. "Do you bicycle?"

"Yes," he meekly answered, "I'm just beginning."

I was at him in a moment. "Oh, are you? So am I. Do tell me, are you afraid of the traffic?"

"Oh, I have not ventured through it yet; I have only ridden in the country."

I crossed my knickerbockers and reflected on my pronunciation. He had braved the thickest traffic, and on his second Sunday out! He was still my hero! "Don't you hate the butcher's carts, and the fishmonger's carts and the cabs? But the gentlemen's coachmen are such dears—so considerate, and most of the cabs men are fairly reasonable; but dogs are awful, they always assault each other right under your very wheels. Wouldn't London be a lovely place if nobody lived in it? But I'm quite sure there is a different butcher's boy and cart for every villa from Kingston to Mortlake. What sort is yours? Mine's—"

"There was another horrible pause, and I was not well-bred enough to break it. My hostess had claimed the autocrat's attention, and was vainly endeavouring to draw out his opinion on "The Woman Who Wouldn't." She gave my ankles a well-bred stare, and I meekly rose to go. Her pale-faced daughter succeeded in screening my lower limbs before they were very much in view, and as I said a crestfallen good-bye to the forbidding critic, there was a look in his eyes which told me that my bicycle had "reached the spot," and I came away with the conviction that would rather talk to "The woman who did" bicycle, than discuss "the woman who wouldn't." When I got home, I found a woman waiting to apply for the situation as my cook. My former one had been a housemaid, and at the age of thirty, finding herself still unmarried, she became a cook. It had the desired effect, and she was married within the year. The applicant seemed a fine respectable woman, and extremely suitable, but the could produce no character. After a great deal of questioning, I found out that as she graphically described it, she had "got the sack for bykling!" She had gone in for bicycling in rational costume, and had in an unguarded moment drawn up and dismounted in front of her mistress's front door.

It is all very well, mum, for it was a hinnocent amusement, and I did me work just the same."

"When had you time to ride?" I asked, feeling that this was the cook for me.

"From five till half-past six in the morning, mum, and after dinner was served in the evening; it was very 'ard, mum."

"Can you mount going up hill?" I asked.

"Law, yes, mum."

"Can you turn round in a crowded thoroughfare?"

"Why, mum, I could turn on that gipsy table, mum."

I fell into a deep study. What a curious world it was. A fortnight ago, I should never have thought it possible that the two people whose capabities I envied most should be a dismissed Irish cook and an orphan ironmonger. "I think you'll suit me," I said. "I hope you can cook a little, my husband is rather particular."

She rose to go. "Thank you, mum, 'ow many is there in family, and do you have a boy to wash the harea, mum?"

NORMA LORIMER, in the "St. James's."

It is argued by the Police in respect to the grievances that in other branches of the Public Service officers whose status is similar to that of these Police officials are given the advantage of the higher rate of pension sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Thus in the Public Works Chief and Superintending Engineers are eligible for Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, additional pension; and even Indian College engineers recruited in the country are admissible to these concessions at the discretion of the Government. As Superintending Engineers and Deputy Inspector-General of Police both come in the 2nd class of the Supplementary graded list of Civil offices not reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, no distinction should be drawn between them in the matter of pension. The Government have admitted that the Police Service must be almost exclusively recruited in its superior branches from among persons of European birth, brought up in England, and admission to the service has now to be gained by open competition at home. It is of the first importance that good men should be obtained for the Department which has heavy responsibilities to bear, and the inducements held out should not be misleading. It may be perfectly true that a pension of Rs. 6,000 can be earned by the Police officer who rises to be an Inspector-General; but as that appointment is practically reserved for the Civil Service nearly all over India the higher pension is a delusion and a snare. The Government have been generous in appearance only: to make the concession effective the extra thousand rupees should be awarded to Deputy Inspectors-General who may qualify for it by good service. If this be not done the concession will remain a dead letter, and at 55 years of age the Police officer will have to retire on his £427 a year. The Viceroy is, we understand, being memorialised on the subject by some of the officers affected, and every Deputy Inspector-General who came into the service under the old Uncovenanted rules should hasten to send in his representation.

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HOW ONE FEELS IN A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

STORIES BY DRIVERS AND PASSENGERS.

I was talking to a victim of the famous Canonbury tunnel accident the other day, and he told me that it was all over before the actual collision came. Then he simply went to sleep.

"You remember the smash-up, no doubt," said he.

"Two trains collided in the tunnel just outside Canonbury Station—a third train ran into the wreck, and a fourth came on to finish up the business. It was all the result of a signalman now to the job. He mistook a 'train-on-the-line' ring for a 'line clear': and he went on filling the tunnel until the carriages of the last train actually stuck out at the end, so full it was of debris and wreckage. I was in the second of the trains, and, like a fool, I put my head out of the window immediately I heard the row. Before I could make out what the matter was I saw another train coming roaring down on the top of us. The spectacle was so fascinating that I forgot to draw in my head until it was too late. But I don't remember a bit being struck. I assume that the blow sent my head against the side of the window. Anyway, it knocked me silly, and when I regained consciousness I was in my own bed, and a nurse was bending over me.

"A fellow in our train had more sense than that. When I told him that a train was coming down our way, he cocked up his legs on the seat and held on for all he was worth. I heard afterwards that he was absolutely uninjured."

This fellow must have been an old hand. Very few people keep their nerve in a railway carriage when they know that a smash is coming. I remember a friend of mine who was in a Pullman car on the Brighton line when one of the bogie trucks came off, and the whole contrivance began to rock like a roundabout.

"You wouldn't believe it," said my friend, "but three or four minutes must have passed before any one thought of ringing the danger bell to call the driver's attention. We men just sat looking at one another; the woman obliged us by fainting conveniently—except one old French lady, who cried loudly for brandy and water. I shall never forget an old Scotsman, who tucked up his legs into an armchair and hung on to a window-strap, while he advised the rest of us to put our trust in Providence.

"At last I got up and pulled the alarm bell; and the seconds after that we were all out on the line, thanking God for our escape. How it happened that the Pullman did not smash I can't think. The forward bogie truck had run right away from its pivot, and was blocked between our car and the next. If it had gone a foot further, the car would have dropped head down, on the road. Fancy that, with a train doing over fifty miles an hour!"

This you might call the expectation of an accident; I think it is almost worse than the accident itself. Anyway, it tries the nerves more. Imagine yourselves in the place of that driver who saw, some little while ago, one of his driving-wheels flying away on the line before him. It so happened that he was taking an Eastern express with a coupled engine, and the flaw when the lad got her into full swing, off went one of the great wheels, rolling like a loop down the hill before him. If he had not been a man of iron deter mination there would have been a "clean money" drawn in the morning. But he let his engine come to stand without touching her with then brake, and so saved scores of lives.

I remember the story of a similar thing that happened about four years ago near Chester on the London and North-Western. The driver of the night mail through Chester had got his engine going well over fifty miles an hour when his eye happened to observe the extraordinary antics of a milk van coupled next to the engine. The van was rocking and rolling terribly, now lurching almost down on end, now swinging,—until it was a miracle she kept the metals. The driver did not need to look twice to learn that something was the matter. But he too, was a man of iron. If he had banged on his steam brake, the train would have been knocked to pieces. All he could do was to turn off steam, and let the train slow down until she had scudded herself. In this way he stopped her safely: and when he got down to examine the van, he found her front wheels had vanished—they had broken clean off the springs.

These things make a man's hair white. When, however, a moment of death comes, there is commonly so little anticipation that fear is not one of the accompanyments of the tragedy.

I recollect a friend of mine, who was in the famous North-Western catastrophe at Harrow, telling me that although four men in his compartment were killed, he heard but one cry from the four of them. That cry came from the lips of a man who had been in a great hurry to turn my friend out of the corner seat at Euston. He paid for his greed with his life, poor fellow, for the man who had surrendered the seat to him was untouched, while he—well, a great splinter of wood went through his head like a knife, and his awful cry of agony will never be forgotten by the man who heard it.—"Chums."

FRENCH CANADIANS.

"J'AI ANGLICISME, VOILA L'ENNEMI"—this, according to Mr. H. A. Kennedy, in his interesting paper in the "Contemporary Review" on "Jean Baptiste and His Language is what the Frenchman now says. But Mr. Kennedy remarks rightly enough that the English prophets who thought that the French Canadians would become Anglified have been proved to be mistaken. "Jean-Baptiste" stands like a rock against the rising tide of Anglification; though we must add that in the recent "crises" he stood up for the British Empire along with his fellow-Canadians. Mr. Kennedy, however, gives a number of curious and amusing instances of how the French language has nevertheless become Anglified in Canada. The French purists do not like it, but the fact is so:—

"When little Jean Baptiste goes to school his downward course begins. Like little John Bull he undergoes "less terribles avanies dont le 'covantry' est la moindre punition," though little John Bull has a different opinion on the latter point. He plays a match—and "match" he calls it, too. The other day I came across a still more curious act of involuntary homage paid to John Bull as Master of Sport. M. Philippe de Gaspe, whose "Memoirs" and "Les Anciens Canadiens," form the best introduction to the study of French-Canadian life, tells us not only that the heroes of his schooldays learnt to "faire la boxe" from the English, but that a favourite French game of marbles called "la Snoque" was really an English invention known originally as the "last knock!"

CANADIAN ANGLO-FRENCH.

But what begins at school has already gone far into the adult life of the French-Canadians:—

When Jean Baptiste goes on his travels he takes a 'ticket,' with a 'check' for his baggage, and enters a train. (He used to go to the station in a 'gig' according to M. Gaspe, but I never heard the word though I know he patronises the 'cab-stand' rather than the 'place de fiacres.") "All aboard!" shouts the French guards." "All right," says the French passenger. I remember one day going down from Montreal to Quebec, hearing the guard ask a swarty 'habitant' for his "billet." "Eh?" said he, puzzled. "Votre tiquette," explained the guard. Oh! Je comprends, Le Voici. I have even encountered a sentence like this: "Nous leur donnerons des free-tickets." Jean Baptiste will also tell you if you desire such information that the train consists of "douze chars et un engin," instead of "douze wagons et une locomotive;" but he finds time to call the railway staff a "chemin d'fer, having cut down the syllables from four to two.

I have heard, says Mr. Kennedy, M. Legendry, a member of the Canadian Royal Society, boldly defend before that august assembly the use of such words as "cheniche" and "wagonage." But what would he say to his fellow-scribe who picks up such an Americanism as "sleeper"—the common contraction for "sleeping-car," or Pullman—and sends it forth as "slipeur" to masquerade as French? That, of course, is sheer audacity; but there is also a curious combination of audacity and ignorance which produced "wospaur" as the equivalent of horse-power Compared to this "pouvoir d'eau" for water-power is a very mild Anglicism.

IN POLITICS.

The same tendency is noticeable in the realm of politics:—

In the old times when Jean Baptiste went vote hunting "il monta sur le 'hustings.' Now-a-days, I suppose, "il canvasse." At any rate, "les voteurs, and not "les votants," are the object of his tenderest solicitude. If he wins the election, he enters a Provincial Parliament where he hears all the speeches are believed to be in French: but he talks without shame of "les items" in a budget, "les licences" to cut timber, "les provi-ions" of an Act letting the purists protest as they like that he ought to say "articles," "permis," or "dispositions." But if English member "promotes" the interest of his contrary, so does the French; "promouvoir" is his word. If the Englishman "anticipates" that the country will go to the dogs if this possible "menace" is not "empêchy" being must too correct for him. What a real English man would say "j'approuve" or "je m'oppose a," the Bill before the House, Jean Baptiste says "je concours dans," or "je m'oppose," literally translating the English idiom. If a charge is brought against him (as will sometimes happen to a politician in Quebec), he tries to "se claires" like an Englishman, not se débarrasser like a Frenchman; and if he fails—well he makes "des apologies" as well as he can, not "des excuses" of the Parisian kind. If the worst comes to the worst, hands in "sa resignation" as they do in England, not "sademission" as in French. I have heard of a French Canadian senator who made a speech about "fassomption" of a local debt, and had to be reminded that the word should only be used of the Virgin Mary.

THE CONVENIENCE OF IT.

There is no doubt that brevity and simplicity are gained by this employment of Anglicisms. By saying "revolver" instead of "pistolets mi-fiction," six syllables are saved; by using "directory" for "almanach des adresses" two words are gained. "Pas d'admission sans affaires" is much more businesslike than "Prenez garde aux gens qui entrent sans affaires" n'amenent pas dans la maison." A "self-made man"—another French-Canadian adoption—could only be translated otherwise as "un homme qui s'est fait lui-meme ce qu'il est." On the other hand, Jean Baptiste sometimes falls into a "howler" by insisting upon speaking French not English:—

I have known a Montreal journalist so resolved to have nothing but French in his paper that he translated the Fertile Belt Company—"belt" being used to describe a "region de land—into "La Compagnie de la Ceinture Fertile" or The Company of the Fruitful Sash. And this reminds me of another Montreal Journalist who was sent to represent the "Star" at a French meeting, and astonished the doorkeeper by saying he came from "l'etoile."

No communication has yet reached the Madras Government regarding the loan of the services of Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghava Iyengar to the Baroda State.

CAPTAIN the Hon'ble Arthur Lawley, a brother of Lord Wenlock, has accepted the position of Secretary to Earl Grey in Rhodesia, and will proceed to join him immediately.

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GERMAN COURT SCANDAL.

A FATAL DUEL.

THE long-expected duel between Herr von Kotze, formerly one of the Chamberlains to the German Imperial Court, and Herr von Schrader, one of his Colleagues, took place on Friday, April 10th, at a secluded spot near Potsdam. Herr von Schrader received a severe wound in the abdomen, and he had to be taken to the hospital, where Professor von Bergmann performed an operation. The conditions under which the duel was fought were exceptionally severe—namely, ten paces distance; both combatants to fire together at the word of command of the umpire, and the duel to continue until one of the combatants should be totally disabled. All efforts made to effect a reconciliation before the duel proved, of course, futile, as did an endeavour to moderate the conditions. Only one shot was exchanged and the wounded man was removed unconscious from the scene of action. Major-General von Blesing, the Commander of the 4th Cavalry Brigade, was Schrader's second.

The wounded man lingered in great pain until twenty minutes past nine on the following evening. The pain was so exquisite that strong doses of morphia seemed to have hardly any effect except to produce frequent violent nausea, which endangered the sutures of the abdomen rent by the bullet. From the first the surgeons had hardly any hope, especially as the bullet, which had lodged close to the spine, could not be reached. In the few conscious moments the Baron had, he expressed deep gratitude to his wife and other relations, and extorted from his only son the promise not to fight a duel with Herr Kotze. The unfortunate man was only forty-eight, and leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters. He was well known to be a first-rate shot, and his death is due to the fact that the distance at which the duel was fought was only ten paces.

THE CAUSE OF THE DUEL.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily "Telegraph" sends an account of the incidents which led up to the duel. Herr von Kotze had been accused, nearly two years ago, of being the actual writer, or accessory, or pillis in the writing, of a series of loathsome and obscene letters sent to the highest ladies in the land frequenting the Berlin Court. The Kaiser, on hearing the charge, declared he should be punished like an ordinary criminal, and he was forthwith arrested as he was preparing to attend in his official capacity the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Berlin Evangelhin Cathedral. After being socially boycotted for nine months, and having during a part of that period suffered imprisonment, the official was acquitted by the Military Court, the inquiry having been held with closed doors. On the morning of the publication of the acquittal, as he was socially bound to do, according to the code of honour in fact though he challenged his chief calumniator, Baron von Reischach, a member of the household of the Empress Frederick. The duel took place on Easter Eve, and Herr von Kotze was slightly wounded and taken to the hospital. The next morning he received the congratulations of the Kaiser and an Easter egg, composed of flowers, as a social whitewashing, together with the felicitations of the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen and Prince Leopold. The other nine duels which German honour required Herr von Kotze to fight were happily prohibited, so that his certain death was avoided.

Subsequently, however, he committed the offence, unpardonable for a Prussian officer, of bringing an action at law before a civil court for calumny against Herr von Schrader, also a retired officer, and the military court appointed to consider this outrageous infringement of etiquette decided, after a very lengthy proceeds, that he should have his uniform taken from him and thus be "declasse." The Kaiser, however, would not confirm the decision and merely gave Kotze a "warning." The civil case never came off, but it has long been known that Herr von Kotze was consequently forced to challenge Schrader.

Immediately after the duel Herr von Kotze informed the military authorities of Berlin of the result. According to the Penal Code, he is liable to be punished by confinement in a fortress for not less than two years, or, if under aggravated circumstances, as in this case, for not less than three years. It is, however, an old Prussian custom that duellists are almost invariably pardoned before the full term of imprisonment has elapsed.

The "Daily News" correspondent says: Originally the family intended to hold a morning service, in the Friedenskirche, where the Emperor Frederick is buried, but permission was refused. They then chose the garrison church of Potsdam. A telegram from the Imperial Military Cabinet then at Venice, however, instructed the Governor of Potsdam to prohibit the service being held in this church. But it will take place in the cemetery chapel whence the body will be conveyed to the family mausoleum at Ratzeburg. The clergyman of Ratzeburg has refused to attend the funeral. The Empress Frederick, in sending a message of condolence to Madame von Schrader, has expressed her deep indignation at the cause of his death.

A later telegram says it is thought probable that Herr Kotze-Schrader duel will be made the subject of an interpellation in the Prussian Landtag. Baron Schrader, on his death-bed, called upon his son to give him his word of honour that he would not fight a duel with Herr von Kotze. Now, however, it has transpired that a meeting is imminent between him and Herr von Kotze's son, who is said to have sent him an insulting letter. Most of the papers insist that, if reasons of common sense prove unavailing, the authorities should intervene to put an end to this bloodshed. The consecration of Baron Schrader's remains took place in the presence of many officers and noblemen. Court Chaplain Wendtland, who officiated, condemned duelling in outspoken terms, and exhorted all present to obey the Ten Commandments, especially the First, the Sixth, the Seventh, and the Ninth. The "Reichsanzeiger" on April 16th contradicted the rumour that the Emperor refused to allow the memorial service for the late Baron Schrader to be held in the Friedekirche, at Potsdam. The funeral took place that afternoon at Ratzeburg.

There will, after all, be no duel between the late Baron's eldest son and Herr von Kotze (not young Kotze), as the former has apologised for the insulting letter he wrote some time ago.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

THE "Times" New York correspondent telegraphs on April 16th:—The attempt of the Silverites to capture the Chicago convention has grown more active within the last few days, and they clearly believe their chances improving. The members of the Democratic National Committee opposed to free coinage are sending out warnings in which a note of alarm is perceptible. The chairman of that committee calls on the friends of "sound money" throughout the country to organise at once if they hope to control the convention. The "New York Herald" points out this morning that, although the Republican convention meets first, the composition of the Democratic convention will be known, and if the latter be for silver the Republicans will have to give an effective to give the country a gold platform and a gold candidate. The Republicans moreover—or that wing of the party which at present seems in the ascendant—are solid for making protection the chief issue in the campaign. That is the M'Kinley programme, and the M'Kinley movement has been threatening to carry everything before it. There have been, however, decided checks of late to this enterprise. The Kentucky Republican convention, on which the M'Kinleyites counted, has to-day declared for Mr. Bradley, Governor of that State, though by a narrow majority, with Mr. M'Kinley as his second choice. The convention proclaimed itself opposed to the free coinage of silver, believing that it would involve the country in financial ruin, and for the gold dollar as the standard money of the United States. Still more important is the action of the Maine Republican convention. Maine is Mr. Reed's State, and Mr. Reed, now Speaker of the House of Representatives in Washington, is still next after Mr. M'Kinley, the most prominent of the Republican candidates for presidential nomination. It has never been quite clear what position he would take with reference to the currency question. This convention, which was entirely composed of his supporters, has now declared itself and him "opposed to the free, unlimited coinage of silver, except by international agreement, and until such agreement can be obtained believes that the present gold standard should be maintained." This may seriously affect the course of the Presidential contest. It is becoming evident that financial questions must be faced. There is every prospect that the Democratic convention will split in two, whichever section of the party is beaten being in the mood to organise a new party of its own. The same thing may happen with the Republicans, if its partly to prevent its happening that Mr. M'Kinley's Ohio convention adopted a facing-both-ways resolution on currency. That resolution remains up to date the most authentic expression of Mr. M'Kinley's views. But if Mr. M'Kinley's is to be beaten it will probably be by some candidate whose position is unequivocal. The immense interests concerned in the maintenance of the gold standard are not to be neglected or put aside, or over-ridden in convention without a tremendous struggle. Messrs. Morton and Reed are both for the gold standard, but both cannot be nominated. Neither is likely to be withdrawn before the convention meets or before the election of delegates is completed. Then it will be seen and felt, as Mr. Carlisle told the Democrats, that the platfrom is more than the candidate, and that only by a union of all the forces in favour of sound currency can the convention be carried. Hence the great importance of to-day's action in the Maine convention. It does appreciably strengthen the cause of good finance. Such gatherings as those of the Missouri and Colorado Democrats are, on the other hand, of no significance. Both States were known to be given over irrecoverably to free silver. The convention of the same party in the State of Washington went, as was expected, for free coinage but three out of eight delegates to Chicago are for gold. The Republican convention of North Dakota is for Mr. M'Kinley and for "honest money"—which may mean anything. The Nebraska convention took a similar ground, announcing its preference for Mr. M'Kinley and its opposition to free silver. It was in favour of a sound currency of gold, silver, and paper—again a meaningless platform. It is probable that in both parties the advocates of the gold standard have hitherto been over-confident. They now see how much stronger Silver is than they or anybody supposed, and will notduring the remainder of the contest be turned aside from the real issue.

The same correspondent says:—The "Herald" has compiled a table of probable delegates to the Democratic National Convention, giving Gold 354, Silver 338, and doubtful 218. Mr. Chauncey Depew, who has returned from a three weeks' railway tour to California in company with Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, reports the West to be every where for Mr. M'Kinley. The Silver States now care more for protection than for Silver; hence their enthusiasm for the champion of protection. Mr. Depew, himself a friend of Mr. Morton's, thinks that this will keep the free coinage men in the Republican party, even though that party should nominate a Gold candidate on a Gold platform. He believes three-fourths of all the States are in favour of a gold standard.

A RATHER curious statement is made in a personal narrative of the Krugersdorp fighting given in the "British and Colonial Druggist" by a local chemist, who took part in the fight on the Boer side. After describing the early part of the fighting, he says:—"Then Jameson started firing with shrapnels and shells, which were well directed, but, strange to say, did us no harm at all, except making a few holes in the houses of the mine employés, and throwing the mud and ground all over us. One shell particularly, I thought, had killed about 30 or 40 Boers who were standing round a waggon with ammunition, to refill their ammunition belts, which were empty, but not one was h